

Public Libraries

(MONTHLY)

Vol. 6

June, 1901

No. 6

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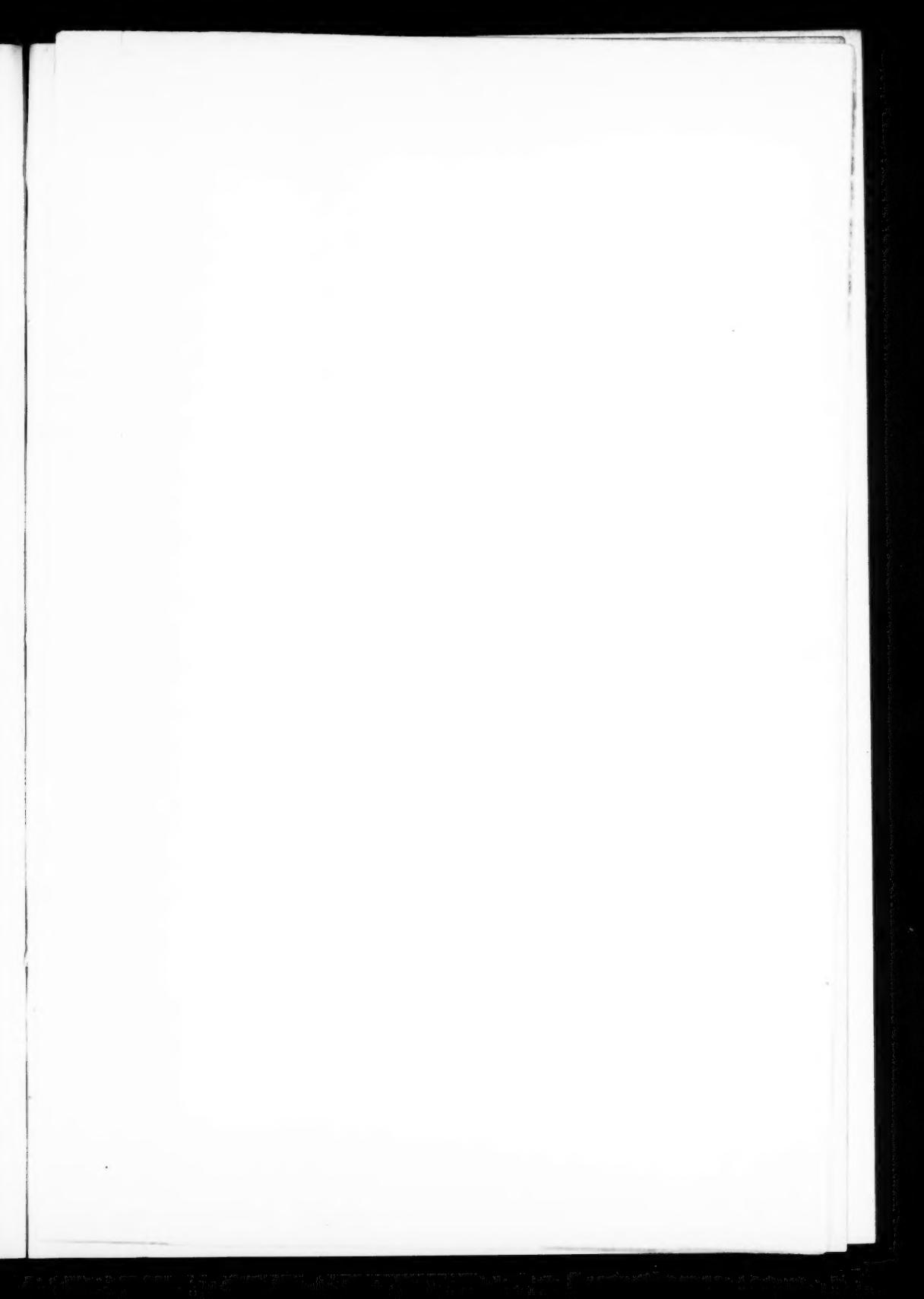
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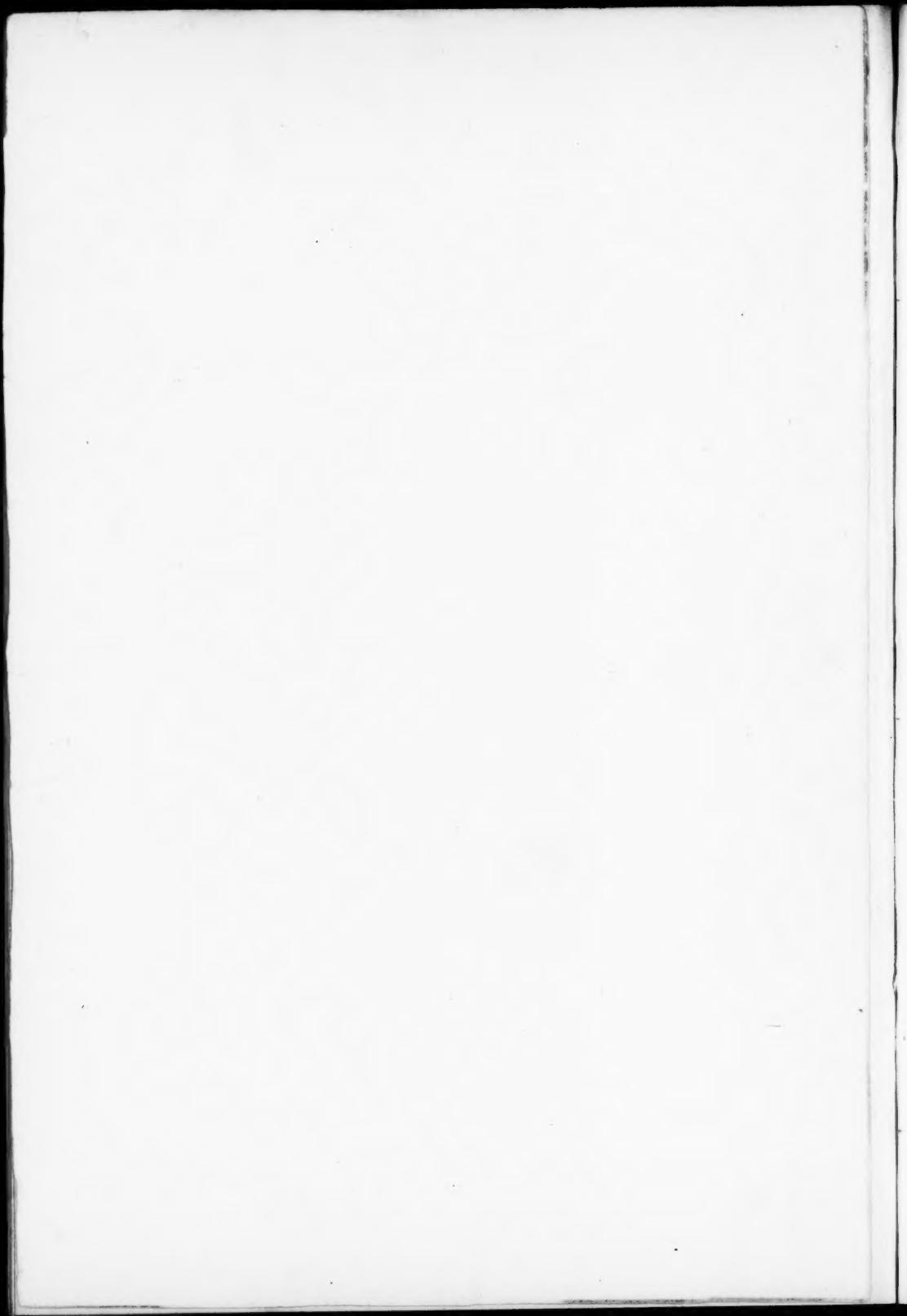
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On the Libraries of the Illinois State Institutions for the Dependent and the Delinquent*

Hervey White

Institutions for the dependent and delinquent may be divided into four classes—hospitals, schools, prisons, and poorhouses. Since the hospitals are for the insane only, in this state, the first three classes of the group may be considered as schools, and hence have most practical need of libraries; for the insane may be taught to a certain extent how best to overcome their insanity, since the mind is somewhat master of itself. The defective, that is the blind, the mute, and the imbecile, must necessarily have schools peculiarly adapted to the infirmity of each; and, lastly, criminals may be taught oftentimes how to overcome evil tendencies and school themselves into citizenship.

As for the last class, the paupers, especially the aged poor, society has no hope for them, not even with its panacea education. No one has yet chanced upon a method of educating a man out of poverty, especially if the man becomes old before poverty overtakes him, and only then does it develop that he is shiftless and lazy and useless. No, this last class we must accept without hope, and care for its members as best we may. If we are going to give them libraries to read, it is only with the

charitable feeling that they may amuse themselves. We do not expect them to read themselves into youth or into riches.

But the first three classes of institutions are schools, and should be treated as such. In every case there is possibility, not with a whole class, to be sure, but with individuals of each class, always; for the insane may be taught something of sanity, the blind may be taught to see, the deaf be made to hear, the dumb to speak, even the imbecile's intellect may be partially awakened; and as for the criminal, with all his senses intact, he most of all may be made sound so long as we contend only for some cases.

We all accept, of course, the other functions of our institutions. The insane and the criminals must be confined, this is the primary object, and the defective children must be protected, though in this case the school idea is uppermost. But even with the insane and the criminal we insist that the school should never be lost sight of. It is gaining over the prison every day as science is applied to society. What then should the libraries be in these specialized institutions?

Go into an insane asylum and look closely at the morbid patients. The majority of them are sullen and silent. You immediately appreciate their mental sickness. Why then not let mental remedies be applied? The physician who may do something with the physical remedies will always encourage you with your mental ones. He recognizes

* Mr White was reference librarian at the John Crerar library in Chicago for some time, and is well known in social settlement work in Illinois.

their efficiency and value. Rouse the patient! Interest him in something outside of himself. Let him think other people's thoughts and learn to feel other people's sorrows. There may be a chance for him yet if he can be moved from his pivot of egoism.

Now, what aid is there to the over-worked attendants simpler than the aid of good books? Where can a teacher be more profitably employed than in this application of books to the patients and in capably caring for both, and keeping up healthy relations between them? We know women who can do this very well. We know them in each of our great libraries. Shall we find such, we wonder, in these institutions where they certainly are so much needed?

If these are the possibilities with the adult insane, how much more are the probabilities with the dependent and defective children? The blind require patience for their light, the deaf perseverance for their hearing, and the imbecile must needs have a virtue applied to each of their fog-bedimmed faculties. Even normal children require painstaking. How much more these maimed, hampered ones will need the encouragement of teachers. Once more books; books are the tools we are given to work with. A librarian is needed who knows books, whose work is to make them most serviceable—a trained librarian, active and enthusiastic, a stay and a support for the teachers. Again we can all think of such women. Again we wonder if we shall find them in our coming investigations.

All that has been said of the insane and the defective can also be said of the criminals who comprise both adults and children. Here the intelligence is active. It is the moral faculty that must be awakened. Oftentimes a man sitting in his cell after work gains strength of denial from some book; the good has stolen in unawares. He is not the same man that he was. How often is the case true with children who are not yet learned in wrongdoing? A librarian is wanted to show them good

books; to show them how to profitably read; to be active in urging the teachers who may be tired to quietly manage the machinery. All this is the possibility of the librarian, and we know of plenty to fill his place. Now let us look at the institutions. Let us see what really is the case.

My methods of investigation were limited by distance and time. None of the state institutions could be visited for this one purpose. I was compelled to depend entirely on letters from superintendents and librarians for conclusions. While results may seem meager, there is still something of advantage in them, as they come from the officers themselves, and not from any personal impressions.

I sent out blanks for return, asking the number of volumes, the accessions of the closing year, the number of periodicals on the subscription list, whether there was a salaried librarian, and the general plan of book circulation. Answers came back from all the main institutions, 15 answers for 20 letters of inquiry. The only impression at first reading is one of brevity and scanty information, but let us take each in turn and give it careful analysis. I may remark that I did not get the amount of appropriation for library from the superintendent, but went directly to the annual reports.

The Eastern hospital for the insane at Kankakee has \$1000 a year appropriated for a library. The money cannot be expended for any other purpose in any of these institutions. The reading of the law is exact. What do they get for \$1000? According to the report of the librarian, who omits to mention whether or not she has a salary, the number of volumes accessioned in the year are "about 36." The number of periodicals on the subscription list is 19. We may venture a statement that several of the periodicals on the list are the newspapers local to the institution, that many of the new volumes accessioned are reports of public institutions, or donations from friends of the hospital. It does not take very many do-

nations to amount to 36v. a year. It does not take many local papers, especially when duplicates are sent, to amount to 19. But this we do not gather from the report. Let us go back to our scrutiny. Allowing \$1 a volume for the accessions, we have \$36 for books. Surely \$2.50 is a liberal average for periodicals, and we have \$47.50 for periodicals, a total expenditure of \$83.50. Where is the rest of the \$1000? The \$916.50? Does it go for the salary of the librarian? It is right that she should have a salary, if only to accession 36 books and subscribe for 19 periodicals. Does anyone know where she was trained for her work? Is she a graduate of any library school, or only the relative of a politician? But we must return again to our report. What does the librarian do for her salary? What are the methods of book circulation? They have 3419v. in the library, perhaps they do not need to purchase more.

The report is not very satisfactory. We learn that the librarian gives cards, also that she allows a book to remain out for two weeks. When the two weeks are up the book is sent for. We infer that there is never any mistake. Nothing is said of personal work, of encouraging these morbid people to read; nothing at all of a reading-room, in fact reading-rooms do not usually exist. The patients mope about in a pleasant and sanitary hall. There is usually a book or a magazine on the table. We are told patients are too listless to read. Of course the librarian may be going about after hours making suggestions to patients, talking with them of their books, encouraging others to try the library. A salary of \$916 a year would seem to suggest such labors. The report, however, makes no statement, and with faint hope in our hearts we turn from Kankakee to Elgin.

The Northern hospital for the insane has an annual appropriation of \$500. There are 1806v. in the library, which is divided into three branches. There is also a medical library of 653v. \$500 a year is not much, but they econo-

mize by not having a salaried librarian, neither do they have a printed catalog. Surely they are buying some books. Let us look at the report: 15v. in the last year; and they subscribe for four periodicals, donated perhaps. And were the volumes \$33 $\frac{1}{2}$ apiece? or is it the periodicals that are so costly, something like \$100 a year each? We are glad to learn that the library is open certain days for the exchange of books, and that any patient who will take proper care of a book is allowed to draw from the library.

At Jacksonville is the Central hospital for the insane, with \$500 a year appropriated for a library. This report is certainly more satisfactory. They have added 100v. in the year; they subscribe for 15 periodicals, receiving 81 copies. They have no salaried librarian, neither a printed catalog. The 200v. library is divided into sections, the head attendant having books in charge. On Saturdays the libraries are open for exchange of books, and the head attendant will get books on request any time during the week. The 81 copies of periodicals are distributed about through the wards and are not returned.

One could wish for a trained librarian here to give something of economy and order. We wonder at the nature of the periodicals that have seemingly cost \$5 apiece. We hope they were not local papers.

The Southern hospital for the insane is located at Aurora, Ill. They have only \$200 a year appropriation for a library, not enough to justify an answer to any letter.

At Watertown is the Western hospital for the insane, but they have no regular library appropriation. The institution is new. There are 200v. in the library. They also take 200 copies of papers, most of which are printed in the district to which they belong. Friends send in old magazines, and they live in hopes for the future. We trust that the 200 copies of local papers are gathered up weekly and burned.

There still remains one asylum for in-

sane criminals at Chester, which has a library appropriation of \$100 a year. This is said to be better managed than most institutions, but they send no reply to my letter.

Let us turn from these methods for the insane and see what is done for the children. The Asylum for feeble-minded children at Lincoln has \$200 annual appropriation for the library. Their report reads 250v. accessioned in the last year and 15 periodicals on the subscription list. There are 1250v. in the library, no catalog and no salaried librarian. This certainly is a better showing of figures. Much in this place will depend on the teachers. Books are issued once a week to the children, and periodicals must be kept in the reading-room. We hope that the reading-room is frequented; that the children are urged to go often; that the books are selected with judgment. At all events, the report reads more cheerfully.

From the Institution for the deaf and dumb at Jacksonville we get something more of information in the way of a printed catalog. Here, at least, the \$500 appropriation seems to have found some excuse for existing in the year that the catalog was printed, which was 1896. We fear, however, that the salaried librarian may be living on the reputation of the catalog, since they report no periodicals on subscription list and only 26 accessions for the year, including bound reports. We can hardly understand this anomaly when we read in the preface of the catalog that the librarian also has duties as teacher, and gives only part of his time to the library for the \$500 a year. At first thought it might seem that the catalog is not yet paid for, but from the wording of the preface it seems that there may have been a special appropriation for that. We have grown suspicious with these institutions, and would read between the lines of this preface. At all events, the 12,000v. of the library seems fairly well cataloged for reference. The form is a dictionary catalog, and a great deal of analytical work is done. We laugh when in the list of abbrevia-

tions we see that "Adv. of being a wom." stands for Advantage of being a woman. They refer to this book so often that it is necessary to drop off 9 letters and insert two periods instead. But then seven letters have been shunted and space is valuable in a catalog. I speak of this trivial matter because it seems a just criticism of the entire catalog. If they had omitted the enormous work of analyzing books and reports, and even magazines, and furnished the reader simply with a finding list of authors and titles arranged by subjects and indexed, the result would have been almost as valuable and the expense gratifyingly less.

Now for the use of this library furnished with the complicated catalog. We are pleased to find that all teachers and officers may draw books for both private reading and for the classroom, but how is this for the pupils? I quote direct from the report:

"All pupils who can read—the 24 older classes—come to the library by classes, with teacher, once in two weeks, remaining half an hour to select books and read." How is this? Is there some peculiar short-cut contrivance about the deaf and dumb pupil that once he has mastered his "learning to read," he can select and devour enough in a half-hour a fortnight, as he is marshaled with his fellows in line and under the eye of his teacher? Nothing is said about drawing books, though it is expressly stated that teachers and officers may do so. What is this library for, with all of its elaborate catalog? Or is it that through cataloging the books have become so valuable that they must not be worn out by the pupils? To what class of readers can books possibly be of more help than to the deaf and dumb? Print speaks as naturally to them as to us. There is no awkward delay of sign language. The deaf should be encouraged to read, should be given every advantage of the companionship of good books. Now here at Jacksonville we find they are given a half-hour in two weeks to select from the elaborate catalog and read. They take reading like

going to church, only they can scarcely get established in the pew before they are hustled out without hearing the choir or the sermon. What is a library for? Nothing of periodicals taken; 26v. a year including bound reports. No taking of books to the rooms mentioned in the report. No reading-room where the deaf pupils may gather and pass a pleasant hour of hearing. I should rather be insane or feeble-minded than deaf, but let us see how the blind are reading.

The Institute of the blind is also in Jacksonville. The annual appropriation is \$400, \$100 less than with that for the deaf.

Here it must be remembered that conditions are very different, as embossed print comes at a great cost and only certain books are obtainable. There is no catalog and no salaried librarian. And yet they take 20 periodicals, and this year they have added 400v., 200 being ink print and 200 being embossed. In the library are 5000v., though a footnote by way of apology states that many volumes are alike among the embossed volumes.

The report is exceedingly brief. Books circulate only among teachers and pupils, we are told. We are so glad they have not forgotten the pupils, before it was teachers and officers. And yet what a comfort in cold figures! 400v. added the last year and 20 periodicals on the list. All for \$400 a year! Let the others read this and take notice.

Outside the report we may have means of knowing that this institution is admirably managed. The superintendent has recently invented a method of reproducing embossed print, so that he can duplicate his volumes and the children may be well supplied. But the ink print, remember, are not duplicated, and 200 of ink print were added during the year. On the whole, if you are going to an institution in Illinois I should advise you by all means to go blind.

In regard to the institutions for the dependent, our information is brief. The Soldiers' and sailors' home at Quincy receives \$600 appropriation for

library. They have a salaried librarian and a printed catalog; have received 302v. in the last year and subscribe for 19 periodicals. There are 6079v. in the library. This is one of our better reports. We wish there were more than the figures.

The Soldiers' orphans' home at Normal gives quite as good an account. With an appropriation of \$300 they pay a salary to a librarian, subscribe for 10 periodicals, have accessioned 580 books in the year, and have a library of 3500v. Books circulate among all except children, who may come to the reading-room every evening of the week.

We are becoming somewhat mollified by these dependents, let us turn our attention to the delinquents.

The State home for girls at Geneva has only a small appropriation, from which they are required to purchase text-books for the school. The teacher acts as librarian for the 257v. They subscribe for four periodicals and have accessioned 50 books the last year. The delivery comes once a week.

The Illinois school of agriculture at Glenwood has a library of 2500v., 100 accessions for the year, and 12 periodicals on the list. One of the clerks acts as librarian. The matrons draw the books for the boys and take them to the various cottages. One would wish that in both of these institutions there were more incentives for reading; a reading-room, a pleasant place to gather, with the attractions of bright books and pictures.

In the State reformatory at Pontiac we get into the regular prison system. There is no reading-room or attractive presentation. Books are distributed at the cells and read there. A printed catalog is furnished and regular deliveries arranged. While this may be accepted as necessary prison discipline for men, it seems hardly justifiable for boys according to all modern practice. The report from Pontiac, however, is long and enthusiastic, and doubtless the authorities in charge act according to their light. I will give something of their account:

The 5300v. of the library are neatly cataloged by authors under subjects in the usual finding list fashion. A copy of the catalog is kept in each cell. The attendant gets around once in nine days to deliver books. Exceptions are made for rapid readers. There have been added 3000v. in the last year; many of these are sent to the boys for private reading, and by rule given over to the library after the boy has finished with them. Quantities of periodicals are also sent in, such as the *Youth's companion*. These are bound up in convenient form and serve as collateral reading, each cell being allowed a volume beside the one from the catalog. They aim to give the boys all the reading matter they want, as the report reads, and granting that the cell system is a good one, it would seem that they succeed very well. It is to be hoped that the time will soon come for giving juvenile offenders different treatment, and when that time has arrived the libraries will have different management.

Joliet and Chester come next and then the long story is ended. The State penitentiary at Joliet has now about 15,000v.; 2000 have been added the last year, and eight of the best periodicals are on the list. The chaplain acts as librarian. A copy of the catalog, a well-selected and standard list, is kept in each cell, where the books are regularly delivered. Everything is so systematic about a penitentiary that the library stands well in its place.

The methods at Chester are much the same, but the library numbers only 2300v. and is reported in exceedingly bad condition. Many books have been lost and worn out, and no periodicals are taken. They hope for a new appropriation and for better reports in the future.

Would it be well to summarize these reports? or are we not sick enough as it is?

It is better to speculate on what may be done; what is practical for the immediate future.

There is one thing that can never do harm and often stimulates action—that

is, investigation. Suppose you live near one of these institutions. Go and see if their reports have done them justice. Let them know that you are interested in the library and ask them straight questions about it, showing that you speak with knowledge. Perhaps there will be other things you can do. You may give a suggestion as to organization. You may even see fit to give assistance. At all events turn on the light. Investigate. It is necessary always.

So much for what you can do as individuals, but there are some things you might do as a body. Suppose with every incoming administration the association should write to the governor urging him to retain all competent librarians regardless of political appointment, and what is still more important, urging that in each new appointment he should select only those with library training, that specialists might see to this work.

In the same letter it might be further urged that superintendents of institutions be required to make fuller reports, specifying the exact work of the library, so that our citizens may see what is being done with their money.

Public institutions are allowed to go on in their own way almost entirely without question, without even knowledge or interest from those barely outside of their walls. If we are going to improve them we must not allow this to endure. Why not let one move for the new order come from the librarians of the state?

Much of our most valuable knowledge of the past has been gained from books which had been preserved by chance in spite of an apparently justified contempt by the contemporary standard of criticism. The librarian has to preserve and to provide means of ready access to all that comes his way, whatever may be his private opinion as to relative merits. From such reasons have sprung the modern arts of bibliography and of indexing, revealing the treasures saved by chance.

Clippings for the Library

Evelyn C. Fergus, Medical library, Minneapolis, Minn.

My subject can best be treated by dividing it into two parts, first, what to save, and, second, how to keep it.

The local history, especially the ancient history, of a town is always of great interest to its citizens; and as the events of today make up the ancient history of next year it is the duty of the library to furnish such history if possible. This can but be done by keeping a complete file of at least one of the local newspapers, full sets of all city documents, reports of the superintendent of schools, programs of the work laid out each year for the study clubs, church bulletins, play bills of all the entertainments given in the theater of the town, and, of course, everything in print about the library itself; its printed bulletin notices of entertainments given to raise money for it.

Unfortunately, not many libraries have money to spend for such things, but nearly all I have mentioned can be had without cost. If the editor cannot be induced to give a subscription to his paper, and the library cannot pay for it, perhaps some public spirited citizen will be willing to give his paper after he has read it; city reports, of course, can always be had free of charge, and the ministers and club presidents, and the manager of the theater, will, when they understand the use to which the bulletins and programs are to be put, usually be glad to give as complete a set as possible, and by keeping the matter in mind constantly the librarian can glean much that will prove useful from other sources without expense.

If a church is dedicated, or a new schoolhouse or theater opened, let the librarian keep a full report of the ceremonies, and, of course, a good report each year of the graduation exercises and list of graduates of the town high school.

Items of literary news, particularly obituary notices of writers and other public men, are of great use, for it takes

a long time for such things to get into the biographical dictionaries.

It is a good plan for the librarian to enter the date of death of anyone whose name is in any reference book in her library in that book, thereby keeping the reference books somewhat up to date without any expense, and with very little trouble.

A paragraph giving the true name of an author who has written anonymously, or under a pseudonym, can be cut out and pasted on a card and put in the catalog until the necessary changes are made. If a writer is at work on a new book, or has gone to the Philippines or to South Africa for literary material, cut out the paragraph telling about it, and post it on the bulletin board with his picture and a list of his books or magazine articles, and reference to any criticism or review of his work that the library owns. Purely personal news or gossip does not concern the public, and, except so far as it has a bearing more or less direct upon his work, what a public man does and how and when and why he does it concerns himself alone; but all items about his work or career are of interest to the public and may fairly be used.

One often sees in the newspapers of the large cities courses of study outlined, or reading lists made out on special topics. These should be saved, for the librarian is frequently asked to help in making a course of study or of systematic reading on some particular subject, and sometimes to suggest the topic as well. The reading lists can be made of great use by writing, after the title, the call number of such works as are in the library, and they sometimes suggest books to buy.

When anything calls the attention to any particular part of the world it is very helpful for the librarian to post on the bulletin-board a map of that country or town, and in order that she may have the maps to use, she should make it a point to cut out and mount every map she can get from newspaper or odd numbers of magazines, even railroad maps, that can be had for the asking.

at the main office of almost any railroad, while not always correct in every detail will often answer the purpose. A good up-to-date atlas is needed in every library, but not every library has one, so the librarian must supply the lack as well as she can. If she has one let her post the newspaper map just the same, and in a note call attention to the exact page where the fuller or better map is in the atlas. Just to show how useful this is, let me cite an instance that happened at home lately. When the first news came of the terrible disaster in Galveston, a number of the hospital employés asked Dr Welsch, the superintendent, for the loan of his Century atlas, or the old Rand McNally, so that they could trace the course of the hurricane, and so get a better idea of it, and this is only one instance in a very small community.

During the Spanish war there was great demand for maps of Spain, as well as of Cuba and the Philippines, so Dr Welsch bought a wornout school geography, cut out those maps, and posted them in the room where the hospital library books are kept, and where the employés could see them at any time, and after each battle the maps were studied with the greatest interest.

It is, of course, impossible to save whole newspapers other than the local ones kept for the future, nor is it at all desirable to do so, for they take up too much room and many many pages are utterly useless; but often there are able editorials, careful and thoughtful essays on current topics, criticisms of men and measures by some well-known writer who is an authority, reviews and criticism of new books, or the style of a writer who has come into notice too recently to be mentioned in the reference books written by men and women whose opinions have weight and literary value—these are often to be found in the columns of the daily press and are of great value to the reading public; these should be saved and kept so as to be accessible at a moment's notice. They will take but little room and can be thrown away when no longer

in demand, if the librarian decides that their room is preferable to their company; but the room they occupy is so small, and their company so desirable, that she will hesitate a long while before throwing away the clippings that have once been really useful.

It is sometimes a good plan to post on the bulletin board criticisms of a new book, both favorable and unfavorable, if only they are well written and just, and let the library users express their opinions and wishes before buying the book.

For the use of the library it is well to save stray paragraphs about other libraries, how the work is done, what book is most called for, a new way of caring for books, of mending or binding them, or anything else about a library or library work.

Save good criticisms or reviews of the work of a writer whether you have anything by him in the library or not; you may some time, and if not, it is well to know about books that are not in your library.

I do not know whether or not pamphlets would come within the limits of my topic, but I would like to say a word or two about an easy and inexpensive way to keep them clean and whole, and yet in such a form that they may be freely used. Much of the literature of science is first given to the public in pamphlet form, and it soon gets defaced if it is put in circulation just as it is received, for many pamphlets have not even paper covers or a title-page.

It is very easy to cut a piece of manilla paper an inch larger each way than the opened pamphlet, paste a hem all around and sew through the middle of the pamphlet and the cover, and write the author and the title on the outside. A card may or may not be put in the catalog for it, but I say put at least a shortened subject card, which is very little trouble to make, and then the pamphlet can be found by anyone needing it. Put it on the shelf and let it circulate like any other book. If there are several pamphlets on the same subject, make a cover big enough for the

largest, and put them all in it, having the tops even, that there shall be no nice little nests for the dust to settle in.

Often there are pictures of writers and prominent men in the advertising pages of the magazines; these may be taken out and mounted in an inexpensive way and indexed; they will be found very useful in making bulletins for special occasions. Teachers will often find a use for them in their school work. An ex-teacher was looking at some I have, and when she came to the picture of the old liberty bell, under which I had pasted the poem, There was tumult in the city in the quaint old Quaker town, she said: I wish I had had that picture last year, when I was teaching history to my little scholars; small children learn so much more from a picture than from mere words.

Now comes the second part of my subject—ways of keeping the clippings after you have cut them out and saved them. Files of newspapers and sets of reports are usually bound, and so we need not think about them; but how shall we keep scraps cut from newspapers, club programs, play-bills, pictures and the like?

Last year I had to arrange a lot of just such bits, and I tried various ways, but finally hit upon this, which has proved satisfactory to the owner of the collection, who has occasion to refer to them often:

For a newspaper article of two or more columns, cut the columns apart, and paste the tops of one onto the bottom of the preceding one, making a continuous strip. Have two pieces of manilla paper the width of the column and as long as the box the clippings are to be kept in; these are the covers. Have several pieces of paper the width of the column and two inches long, numbered; paste the beginning of the strip on number one of these, measure both on the cover, cut the strips a little shorter, paste the top of the strip to number two of the small pieces and continue until the whole strip is used. Pin all the heads and the covers together with brass paper holders, write the title on

the back and write a brief title card for the catalog.

For several small scraps on the same subject, mount them all on a back, or on more than one back, and pin together.

If the article is a review of the works in general or in part of a writer, paste his picture inside the front cover with his full name and dates below, with the titles of any of his books that are not mentioned in the article, and make a criticism card for the catalog.

For a program, perhaps the best way is to paste it on a manilla back. If the program is long and narrow treat it like a long newspaper clipping; if it is several pages, sew to the back, if it is a three-page sheet paste the fourth page down.

If this way seems too much work there is another one I tried; but while it is less trouble it is not so convenient to use, and is likely to wear out on the folds, and so this is not so good for scraps of real value: Just cut the article out, fold it compactly and put a paper band around it with the title written on it.

I put the clippings in shoe boxes when fixed, and it is surprising how many you can put in one pasteboard shoe box. The boxes were labeled and put on the shelves near the books on the subject.

The great advantage this way of keeping each cutting by itself, loose, has over the old way of pasting the scraps in a scrap-book, is that the articles may be arranged according to any system the librarian may prefer, any cutting wanted may be taken out, used and replaced, and any no longer needed may be removed without in the least interfering with the rest of the collection, and new scraps on any subject may be put with that subject.

Use any clear or white paste, but never use mucilage unless you want to spoil your work.

And in conclusion I would say, the smaller the library is the larger should be its collection of scraps and pamphlets, and the more carefully these should be indexed.

Sunday-school Libraries Again

Elizabeth L. Foote, New York public library

There have been some expressions of opinion of late regarding the continued usefulness of the Sunday-school library. Sometimes the note which seems to me the true one has been struck, but its tone has been drowned in the clamor of the next one, which in turn the present paper is designed to silence effectually and forever if possible. How any modern librarian with the spirit of "the missionary of the book" can be persuaded to admit that the Sunday-school library has outlived its usefulness, and may be displaced by the public library, passes the comprehension of one who has looked on at the opportunities open to the librarian of the Sunday-school. It is not that the library in the Sunday-school has outlived its usefulness in the onrush of public library spirit, but the workers being without the limit of the active library world have failed to keep step with its progress. The change that is needed is not abolition of, but reform within, the Sunday-school library. It is said, and said in two words. Pages of added dissertation would but repeat and emphasize those two words, reform within. Every Sunday-school that has tried it—and we mean tried the genuine reform all through—testifies to the solution of the problem. But by reform within the Sunday-school library we mean much more than a broadening policy in the selection of books. Some libraries have plumed themselves as modern, because they have succeeded in getting out of the old ruts of trashy stories, of which we all know the type, and have a good selection of general literature.

But if the "man behind the guns" is more or less of a machine, handing out automatically the books called for by the readers, and if neither teachers nor parents are paying any heed to the reading of the children, then, indeed, the library may as well give place to the public library whose librarian will probably do more than that.

Reform must begin with appreciation

on the part of somebody of the value of the personal element in the work of the librarian—with interest on the part of somebody to know how much good is being and can be done by the Sunday-school library—with activity on the part of somebody to find out and set in motion and accomplish. Somebody may be pastor, superintendent, librarian, one of the teachers, a subordinate officer, or some entirely unofficial body; but if somebody has the qualities of an agitator, a promoter, the reform will begin and progress.

Anyone can see the vision of the ideal, thoroughly-reformed Sunday-school library. It is a selection of good books, adapted to its constituents, managed by the afore-described librarian, with the coöperation of an entirely competent, sympathetic, and harmonious committee, and of the teachers. Reports regularly submitted tell of satisfactory circulation, pleased comments of the readers, signs of progress in literary taste, signs of the influence of good books on individual lives. Is it not a field to tempt the missionary of the book?

Some methods evolved by experience may be useful to new experimenters. I have never tried, but have decided that I will next time arrange the printed catalog by classes, having an author and title index on cards at the library. Even the fiction list I would break up into groups somewhat, as books are asked for more by their character—Indian stories, stories of adventure, church history stories, etc.—than by individual titles. Other groups would be, stories from United States history, stories from history, other countries, stories about great men, stories of school life, stories about animals, fairy and nonsense stories, stories of boy-life, stories of girl-life, etc. I would collect also favorite authors with complete lists of titles, even though included elsewhere, or else refer to them from the other groups.

Opportunities for the personal work come most naturally when a child has no numbers on his call card. Librarian

selects for him. If his selection pleases the child, well and good. Otherwise there will presently come a voice at the window, pleading or rebellious, as the case may be: I don't want this book; I've read it before. Or, It doesn't look interesting. Instead of answering: You had not enough numbers on your card and you will have to take what is given you; it is against the rules to change; the librarian pleasantly invites the youngster in to look over the books and catalog, and tactfully suggests certain ones that "perhaps he will like," till he has a sufficient list of numbers for some time. His enjoyment in these will lead to his asking future advice. Coöperation with teachers is another means of getting selected lists onto individual cards.

There have been numerous requests and some responses on the subject of charging systems. Here is another plan which has given greater satisfaction than any I have tried before. It is based on the Browne system, but cards are standard P size, the regular L B charging card. Reader carried a call card of same size but heavier stock, and manilla pocket fits both. Manilla pocket bears reader's number on face; name, address, teacher's name, and number of class on reverse. Call card has same information except address. Book card is in book on shelves. Call card in the pocket of same reader. To charge the book, pencil book number on pocket and reader's number on book card. Cross book number off call card and lay that in book for distribution. (The immediate process of charging may be to slip book card into pocket, writing the numbers on afterward. This, if force and time are limited.)

Before filing book cards and readers' pockets in separate files, statistics may be taken from the former, and the latter must be dated. Every week before the new lot is filed, the file of pockets should be searched for overdues, and notices sent. Since name and address are on back of the manilla pocket, which is dated, this is not much trouble.

The process of discharging is self-

evident: Find first the book card in its file, from it the pocket in its file. Place call card in the pocket ready to select another book. If for any reason that reader is not to have another book, place manilla pocket with or without the call card in it in file of unused cards. It is better to have this file alphabetical, as the children remember their names better than their numbers, and it must be found quickly on application.

The only drawback to this charging system is in the statistics. It is impossible to tell without examining the book cards of all the books what ones have been used the most in a given period. It will tell: What and how many books are out now? and, who have them? Also the record of how many is kept from week to week; but the record of what from week to week is not made. The record on the reader's pocket is interesting to those interested in a particular reader. I use book cards of different colors for different classes and keep statistics of circulation by classes. The arrangement of books on shelves is according to the following table:

Numbers.	
1 to 50	Philosophy and social science.
51 to 125	Natural science and art.
126 to 200	Religion.
201 to 275	Travel.
276 to 350	Biography.
351 to 425	History.
426 to 500	Essays, miscellaneous, etc.
501 to 1000	Fiction.

A 1000-line A. L. A. condensed accession book serves for shelf list and class list for official use.

Registry of readers is by classes, allowing 20 numbers to a class, and the secretary's card index to the school records the library number. Also the secretary is responsible for reporting new members, and makes out the manilla pocket when he makes the index card, bringing both to the librarian's numerical index to assign the number.

Miss Foote is the author of a very bright little book on The librarian of the Sunday-school. This may be had of W. Y. Foote, Syracuse, N. Y., for 35 cents.

Public Libraries

(MONTHLY)

Library Bureau	-----	Publishers
M. E. AHERN	-----	Editor
Subscription	-----	\$1 a year
Five copies to one library	-----	\$4 a year
Single number	-----	20 cents

PUBLIC LIBRARIES does not appear in August or September, and 10 numbers constitute a volume.

A. L. A. Meeting, 1902.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES' preference—
Time—August, 1902.—Place—Boston.
President—Herbert Putnam.

IT is almost a foregone conclusion under the present status of library matters, that a majority of library workers who attend the A. L. A. meetings must take their summer outings at the time of those meetings. Various reasons not necessary to discuss here make this almost imperative. This being the case, it would seem to be the proper thing for those in power in the association to determine such things as time, place and people for the meetings, to take the situation of the majority of the members of the association into consideration in determining the chief points of the meeting.

It would seem that a time and place should be selected that will allow the librarian to leave the library and to be repaid by the importance of the environment of the meeting for the expense of going there. PUBLIC LIBRARIES thinks August is the time and Boston is the place.

The librarians of the country are justly proud of the splendid work done by Mr Putnam to place the Library of Congress in the front rank as a national library and the head and front of the library work of today. Nothing would give them greater pleasure than an opportunity to register their appreciation of Mr Putnam and his work, by voting for him for the highest office in the gift of the association. No one who saw his graceful tact, infinite courtesy and patience, and efficient ruling at the meeting at Lakewood in 1898, but will

agree that as a presiding officer he is ideal. His selection by the executive committee to preside over that meeting, gave occasion for the wish many times since expressed, that the members might sometime be given a chance also to register their choice of him as president. PUBLIC LIBRARIES thinks the time is now here.

WE are in receipt of a number of letters urging the discussion of library building plans, methods of securing architects, etc., at the coming meeting of the A. L. A. at Waukesha. We can but repeat what we said in a recent number: the topic is timely, the need of enlightenment on the subject is great, and an opportunity to hear and be heard in discussion of the subject is called for by those interested in the library conditions of the day.

LIBRARY trustees should avail themselves of the meeting at Waukesha to get more closely in touch with the progress of library matters. It is an opportunity for a large number of trustees of the middle west that will not be repeated again probably for a long time. Every library that is supported by a tax should be represented by the librarian and at least one trustee. Every advantage possible for attendance should be given the librarian, and certainly time other than that given for vacation should be allowed. The expenses of the representative of the institution should be paid if possible, as the library will receive in more intelligent service and quickened professional spirit, the full value of the outlay from the librarian who has been in touch with others engaged in the same pursuits. When this is not the case there is something the matter with the librarian, and a change is advisable.

THE liberality of Mr Carnegie in giving money for library buildings in America has an autotype in the generosity of Passmore Edwards in England. Like Mr Carnegie, Mr Edwards has accumulated his large wealth through business sagacity and foresight, having

been engaged in the publishing business for more than 40 years.

Some years ago he began to devote his wealth to the building of libraries in England, beginning in his native county of Cornwall, which he has dotted from one end to the other with library buildings.

Mr Edwards also makes it a condition that a site shall be furnished; but, unlike Mr Carnegie, he has not, in many cases, made maintenance after presentation a condition of the gift, and in such as have not been so bound, the library idea is not a success.

As has well been said, a handsome and convenient building does not make a good library any more than a collection of pretentious structures constitute a successful college. Books and intelligent management are as necessary to the one as students and efficient faculty are to the other. Good buildings are important aids in both cases, but they are not the prime necessities.

THE recent discussion of the remark of Mr Schwab, that he believes, judging from his own experience, that a college education is not necessary to success in business, is not new. The remark is attracting special attention just now, because it is the utterance of a man who has been successful in a business career without college training. It does not necessarily follow that, everyone else, or anyone else, can develop as Mr Schwab has done. The question as to just what constitutes success is also involved.

We speak of this here because we have heard many library people talk in the same way about special preparation for library work, pointing to this, that, or the other person who is doing good work, and yet who has not taken a course in a library school. Even so, the fact still remains that the number who have had special training are, as a rule, doing better work than a like number who have not been specially trained, but are learning at the expense of the library. In this, as in every other comparison possible, the personal equation

has to be given a large share of consideration in making a decision.

And then, too, when one beholds the success which comes sometimes to the extraordinary individual, without advantages, one cannot help but wonder how much greater work he might have done for others, with larger life and enjoyment for himself at less cost in effort, if he had been surrounded by the environment of culture and intellectual life in the beginning of his career.

THE following from the annual report of Mr Foss, librarian of the Somerville (Mass.) public library, has a ring to it that should find a universal echo in the minds of library people, trustees and library workers. It is peculiarly pertinent to conditions in secondary towns, and if the principle expressed in its first lines were applied more generally, life would be happier, broader and sweeter for many, many people.

The library, it seems to me, when gauged by the measure of its possibilities, is, as yet, in the infancy of its achievements. It is the business of a public library to assume the intellectual leadership of its community. The library deals in brains; and it should not confine itself exclusively to brains embodied in books, but its dealing should embrace brains in pictures and all the forms of art, brains in music and even brains in the form of public lectures. I hope the day will come when the library can take the lead in supplying good lectures to the people. Let it be an intellectual and inspirational force along all lines of human thought. It should be a purveyor to the literary, artistic, scientific, and aesthetic needs of the city. It should not only supply these needs when developed, but should be one of the most powerful of the agencies in developing these needs. It should be animated by the missionary spirit of making intellectual living contagious. It must reach more people. In the early days of the public library its first and greatest commandment was, Get books. That day has passed; and today the great commandment is, Get the books to the people. That should be the objective point of our campaigns of the future. It is not enough that a few families should come into the library; the library itself should knock at the door of every family. It is not beyond the possibilities of a community that supplies water to all the homes that pay for it to furnish books, likewise, under the same condition. The library has very much to do along these newer lines. It seems to me the present is a propitious time to inaugurate these undertakings.

Special Summer Work

**M. Emogene Hazeltine, James Prendergast
free library, Jamestown, N. Y.**

I wrote to a number of libraries last year asking what special preparation for summer was being made.

It did me good to read the answer to my question. They showed that "the world does move," and while many said they did not do any special work for this season, and some were too busy getting ready for next winter, or catching up for last winter, there were some who had "caught up" and "got ready" and were embarked on promising voyages of discovery. Some libraries, I was sorry to see, went out of commission, apparently, and into that state of semi-asphyxia altogether too common. They took down the pictures and the bulletins and didn't put up any new ones, and I was not surprised to see that they reported a falling off in visitors.

Our own experience in summer work is so largely composed of "personally conducting tourists," that we have not, I am afraid, much to report that will be of assistance. We kept our lists and pictures in sight all the time, and freshened them up as occasion required, as, for example, by putting out our big flag we observed Dewey day (like several others who have written me). We, however, broke one of our "inflexible rules" by keeping the library open on one of the two legal holidays in honor of the admiral.

We tried to do some practical summer work" in the way of preparing finding lists and writing newspaper articles on Summer homes, cottages, and camps, on Yards and gardens, and on Good roads, and we induced a big run on one stock of sea-lore and boat-building by exploiting the races for the American cup through bulletins, newspapers, and pictures. After this, every book that had anything to say about boats was at a premium. One of our summer plans which we have in progress is an amateur photographic contest, with bits of local scenery or other local subjects as the things to be photographed, and

the creation of a local album for the library as an ultimate object.

My correspondents give evidence that there is a large amount of special summer work already being done along various lines. The October suggestions of the Wisconsin free libraries commission advocates an athletic exhibit, with pictures of teams, champions, contests, etc., and lists of books on all sports and games, and we find that this idea has already taken root in many libraries. Suggestions are given in letters from various librarians on Nature exhibits of pictures, books, and book lists referring to birds, animals, etc. From Medford, Mass., comes the very excellent suggestion of having wild flowers in vases with the names attached. The children become interested and bring other flowers to be identified, and then to replenish the vases. This seems a very ingenious, botany-made-easy scheme. The big Buffalo library keeps growing plants in the children's rooms and shows the development of seeds, but regards this as a part of the regular work, though it seems especially suitable to the summer time.

There are many libraries that report the preparation of special lists for summer reading, including all outdoor subjects, as books of travel, books on sports and games, books on hunting, fishing, and boating, and books on nature subjects.

Some libraries pay especial attention to the summer reading of children, and in two of them some notable results have been achieved. In the Cleveland public library for three years an effort has been made at the close of school to interest the children in reading for the summer, and with much success. The circulars which have been sent out at the end of the school year to the parents, teachers, and children are models of their kind. The Carnegie library, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has also inaugurated a new departure in summer work among children. It sent out about 700 books to five playgrounds for six weeks, and the children took the books home over 1600 times. The work was in charge of

an experienced kindergartner and one assistant, and they went from playground to playground on a schedule and charged the books, and assisted by several volunteer aids worked among the children, reading to them and telling them stories. The papers term the experiment a gratifying success, and the library people themselves are well satisfied with the results.

Bridgeport, Conn., has a plan that seems practical for increasing the general utility of the library in summer. Permission is granted borrowers to take with them on their vacation trips four, and in special cases more, books which are charged on one card, and which can be retained as long as three months if necessary, but fiction is excluded from the books so loaned. The privilege is highly valued, especially by teachers and busy business men, and is in no way abused.

I think from these suggestions we shall agree that there is special summer work as well as special winter work to do, and I believe we can make it equally as fascinating to ourselves as the work of the busy months of frost and snow, when we are the fountain-head of wisdom to all the clubs and coteries whose myriad activities touch every realm of human knowledge, and when we are worked to death but rather like it.

And I believe also, I know that we can, if we try, make the summer time longer to all within the radius of our influence, by helping them to use it more wisely and to see its beauties more clearly. Nay, more than this, we can perhaps bring the summer into lives that have it not at all, by pointing them to the books of those who have been to see and eloquent to tell of God's good gifts of summer.

I am assured that if we can do our summer work with the enthusiasm that inspires our labors in winter; if we can make our work seasonable and keep pace with the months as they pass, that no matter what changes we may make we shall have the thankful approval of that dear, many-headed, dunder-headed public, which it is our honor and our pleasure to serve.

Medical Departments in Public Libraries

Editor PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

Permit me to enter a counter protest against the protest of Dr G. E. Wire, concerning the establishment of medical departments in public libraries in the May issue of PUBLIC LIBRARIES. His conclusions are based upon erroneous reasoning. I will take up his arguments seriatim:

1 **As to the right**—Dr Wire tells us that he holds tenaciously to an opinion formulated some years ago, that the public library is intended for the public only, and not for the benefit of a particular class. Who is the public? What books does the public read? It seems to me that the public of a library is composed of all the literate members of a community, and that the public reads everything that its component parts, the individuals, read. Some read novels, others read history, philosophy, biology, physiology, etc. A library supplies, or should aim to supply, all the wants of the community. It should be the repository of the literature of the world in the widest sense of the word. I know of no particular literature read by the public. Dr Wire thinks that doctors should provide themselves with books "just as some (?) of them do their own tools and instruments." All of them have books, yet no physician can possess all the books he may want to consult.

2 **Expense of maintenance**—This is a pointless argument. Because it will cost from \$200 to \$1000 to keep up a medical library, therefore there should be none. Why have a library at all? No library, no expenses. There are several departments in every library, and a certain amount of money is spent on each. The medical department should receive its share, be it ever so little.

3 **Conflict of advice**—The public library, Dr Wire asserts, should not foster a clique, sect, or creed at the expense of the public. He is afraid lest the homeopaths, osteopaths, and Chris-

tian scientists will be offended because the library buys books for the regular practitioners. Why should not the library contain books on homeopathy, Christian science, etc.? The public library is the only place for the preservation of such literature. Dr Wire sympathizes with the poor librarian who will be besieged by the various schools clamoring for recognition, and pictures in vivid colors the difficulties in selecting medical books. Dr Wire complains that during his incumbency in the Newberry library he did not "gain one iota of wisdom from all the 2000 physicians of Chicago relative to the selection of books or periodicals." It is, of course, unfortunate for Chicago that none of her 2000 Esculapians know anything about the books of their own profession. In some unaccountable way, however, they have managed to establish one of the best medical libraries in the world. Furthermore, of the 120 medical libraries in the United States, there are about 50 that even Dr Wire would admit are well selected, well cataloged, and well kept.

4. Difficulty of administration—Dr Wire claims that none but a medical man is capable of cataloging a medical library even of but 1000. At this rate we ought to have a lawyer in a law library, a historian in a historical library, etc. Any one, however, who understands the general principles of cataloging, and aided by Dewey's, Cutter's, or Dana's works, Surgeon-general's index catalog, Bibliographia medica, Gould's medical dictionary, and supplemented by a little common sense, can catalog any medical book. The illustration that his assistant (a physician himself) did not know that spotted fever is an epidemic disease, and should not go in fever but in epidemics, proves only the rule that ignorance is sometimes better than semi-knowledge. For a non-medical librarian would consult a treatise on fevers or a medical cyclopedia, and therefore be liable to commit less blunders.

Another of Dr Wire's arguments is, why we do not find lawyers "clamor-

ing for law departments at the public expense." The reason is a very simple one, "they don't have to." Every state library is a law library, and they have all they want at the expense of the public and no one begrudges them.

The statistics of libraries published by the United States Bureau of education (1897) enumerates about 100 law libraries, of which number more than half are supported by the state or government. Out of the 120 medical libraries not more than a dozen are supported by the state or government.

Of course Dr Wire is human and therefore cannot see the weakness of his own arguments. He stigmatizes the movement for the establishment of medical departments in public libraries as the "ambition of a comparatively few men to make the people pay for books by which they may enrich themselves." This needs no refutation. Dr Wire shows temper and *Ira furor brevis est.*

C. D. SPIVAK, M. D.,
Editor Medical libraries, Denver, Col.
May 8, 1901.

Medical Libraries

I am heartily in sympathy with Dr Wire's article in your number for April. The criteria for books of medicine and law in a public library are their relation to hygiene and sociology. I know enough of both subjects to be well aware that it would require an expenditure of twice the entire amount at my disposal for general literature and periodicals to support properly a library of either medicine or law.

The Howard memorial library was presented with a medical library. It selected the hygiene and deposited the rest with the Parish medical library. It has all the law that has passed into the history of the state, but does not keep the current tools of the lawyer's profession. I trust that the subject will receive attention at the forthcoming meeting of the A. L. A.

WILLIAM BEER.
New Orleans.

National Educational Association**At Detroit, Mich., July 8-12, 1901**

The executive committee takes pleasure in announcing that a rate of one fare for the round trip, plus the usual \$2 membership fee, has been secured for the Detroit convention from all railway lines.

The dates of sale in the various passenger association territories will be three consecutive dates, such as will enable the passenger to reach Detroit by the usual train service between noon of July 6 and noon of July 9. Tickets may be extended, upon the deposit plan, for return from Detroit on any date after July 9 and before September 1, on the payment of a deposit fee of 50 cents. All tickets will provide for continuous passage in both directions, excepting that stop-overs on the return trip will be granted in trans-continental association territory; and that a stop-over of 10 days on the return trip will be granted, under the usual provisions for such stop-overs, at Niagara Falls or Buffalo, on all tickets reading through those points.

A variable route on tickets returning through Niagara Falls or Buffalo is provided, to enable the passenger, at some additional expense, to return via the St Lawrence route. A variable route is also provided for tickets reading to Detroit via Chicago, which will enable the passenger to exchange the return railway coupon, from Detroit to Chicago, for transportation without extra charge on steamers of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Co. and the Manitou Steamship Co. to Chicago via Mackinac. A similar option is granted on all rail tickets between Detroit and Buffalo. The same steamship lines will grant a round trip rate, before the convention, from Chicago to Detroit via Mackinac, at one fare (\$9) plus the membership fee (\$2).

All railway lines terminal in Detroit will grant from July 13 to July 22 inclusive, side trip rates to points in Northern Michigan and in Canada, as far eastward as Montreal and Quebec, at

one fare for the round trip. These tickets will be good for return at any date before September 1. This arrangement of dates of sale for side trip tickets provides for a 10 days' visit to the Pan-American exposition and return to Detroit in time to secure the half rates to Northern Michigan resorts.

The side trip tickets to Montreal and Quebec, by the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific lines, are subject to a 10 days' stop-over at Hamilton or Toronto for a side trip to Niagara Falls and Buffalo to visit the Pan-American exposition.

Full details concerning these side trips may be obtained on application to the Detroit agents of the lines in interest. The railroad rates for the round trip will be: from Detroit to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, \$8; to Montreal, \$15; to Quebec, \$18; to Traverse City, \$7.30; to Ne-ah-ta-wan-ta, Northport, and other resorts on Grand Traverse Bay, at a slight additional charge for fare on Bay Line steamers from Traverse City; to Bay View, Charlevoix, Petoskey, \$8.65; to We-que-ton-sing, Roaring Brook, and Harbor Springs, on Little Traverse Bay, \$8.00; to Mackinac Island and St Ignace, \$9.70, and corresponding rates to intermediate points.

The side trip rates by the boats of the Detroit and Cleveland Steamship Navigation Co. will be: to Buffalo and return, \$4; to Mackinac and return, \$4. From Mackinac side trips at low rates may be made to Lake Superior points, St Mary's river, Georgian Bay, and to the various resorts and fishing grounds of the Straits of Mackinaw.

Change in program

A change has been made in the program of the Library section of the N. E. A. to accommodate the members of the A. L. A. who may wish to attend the meeting of the Library section. The addresses from representatives of the A. L. A. have been changed to Friday afternoon, July 12, so thus there will be time to reach Detroit after the meetings at Waukesha.

Bookmarks

On request from several librarians the story of a book, as told by the Maxson bookmark, is here reprinted.

It is printed on a slip of colored paper, rather heavy stock, about 19x7 cm. in size. On one side is printed the story as follows:

Free public library

Bookmark

Once on a time a library book was overheard talking to a little boy who had just borrowed it. The words seemed worth recording and here they are:

Please don't handle me with dirty hands. I should feel ashamed to be seen when the next little boy borrowed me.

Or leave me out in the rain. Books can catch cold as well as children.

Or make marks on me with your pen or pencil. It would spoil my looks.

Or lean on me with your elbows when you are reading me. It hurts.

Or open me and lay me face down on the table. You wouldn't like to be treated so.

Or put in between my leaves a pencil or anything thicker than a single sheet of thin paper. It would strain my back.

Whenever you are through reading me, if you are afraid of losing your place, don't turn down the corner of one of my leaves, but have a neat little bookmark to put in where you stopped, and then close me and lay me down on my side, so that I can have a good, comfortable rest.

Remember that I want to visit a great many other little boys after you are through with me. Besides, I may meet you again some day, and you would be sorry to see me looking old and torn and soiled. Help me to keep fresh and clean and I will help you to be happy.

The library rules may be printed on the other side, or anything else that seems fitting to the library. Librarians who have tried these bookmarks call them a success.

Toledo (Ohio) public library

Miss Mery, in charge of the children's room of the Toledo (Ohio) public library, has put in operation a plan for winning the boys and girls to intelligent reading. She reports that the results are most gratifying, and that the interest is continuous.

A set of five bookmarks of various colors are given out to the children. On one side is printed the following:

Boys and Girls:

Here is a new idea for your reading. When you get tired, as you all sometimes do, of reading only story books, try one of these new bookmarks. On them are lists of fine, interesting books that will tell you of people and places and things about which you will be glad to know. There are five different colors:

Red, for books in History.

Blue, for books about Famous People.

Yellow, for books about Travels.

Green, for books about Birds, Animals, and Nature Stories.

White, for Prose and Poetry.

When you have read all the books on one list, ask for another color. Then, if you keep all your bookmarks, you will have a record of all the good books you have read.

Prose and Poetry

BROWNING, R.—The Boys' Browning.

CARY.—Ballads for Little Folks.

LONGFELLOW.—Hiawatha.

BROOKS.—The Story of the *Aeneid*.

HAWTHORNE.—A Wonder Book.

RAGOZIN.—Tales of Heroic Ages.

(Frithjof, Siegfried, Beowulf.)

All the lists of books are given on each card, the color being the guide to the class of books chosen. On the other side is the heading:

Toledo Public Library
Children's Department,

and beneath is a picture of a most natural looking youngster with a package of books in a strap, while he reads another one as he walks.

The history list is as follows:

Brooks, E. S.—True Story of the United States.

Guerber.—Story of the English.

Guerber.—Story of the Greeks.

Guerber.—Story of the Romans.

Yonge, C.—Young Folks' History of France.

Yonge, C.—Young Folks' History of Germany.

Travels

Carpenter, F.—Travels Through North America with the Children.

Carpenter, F., South America.

Carpenter, F., Travels Through Asia with the Children.

Du Chaillu.—Land of the Long Night.

Knox.—Boy Travelers in Great Britain.

Knox.—Boy Travelers in Central Europe.

Birds, Animals, and Nature Stories

Kelly.—Short Stories of Our Shy Neighbors.

Miller, O. T.—First Book of Birds.

Morley.—The Bee People.

Needham.—Outdoor Studies.

Seton-Thompson.—Wild Animals I Have Known.

Seton-Thompson.—Biography of a Grizzly.

Famous People

Bolton, S. K.—Girls Who Became Famous.

Bolton, S. K.—Poor Boys Who Became Famous.

Bolton, S. K.—Famous American Authors.

Brooks, E.—The Story of Lafayette.

Brooks, E.—True Story of Washington.

Cheney.—Life, Letters, and Journals of Louisa M. Alcott.

To have a good library building a sufficient area should be secured to leave it detached on all sides and to provide for future additions. The plan of administration should be decided upon and in accordance with that the book rooms, public waiting rooms, official and service quarters should be planned to fall into the most convenient relations, one to another.

Men do not erect a building and decide afterward whether it shall be a play-house or an hospital; and yet this illustrates the method often pursued by committees in planning libraries.

100 of the Best Novels*

This is a list of 100 of the best novels. It does not profess to be a list of the 100 novels which are the best among all ever written. Such lists have been often made. One in the World almanac for 1890 was the result of much voting by the readers of the World. It was interesting, but would not please you any better than this one. The same can be said of the list compiled by an eminent literary authority in the same almanac for 1895. The excellence of a novel, like that of any other work of art, is very much a matter of personal taste. The novels in this list are all good. You will not find it easy to name another 100 as good. Most of them are pleasant to read. Problem stories, morbid stories, distressing analytical studies, tearfully sentimental stories, have for the most part been purposely omitted, though thereby some of the strongest of novels were rejected. Novels in foreign languages lose so much in translation that not many can well be admitted into a list which is confined to books in English. One who has not read a good part of the books in this list, or has not read something from most of the authors represented in it, has much to learn about the pleasures of novel reading.

THE CITY LIBRARY.

Springfield, Mass.

100 of the best novels

Allen. Reign of law. *1* - *7*

Austen. Pride and prejudice.

Sense and sensibility.

Balzac. Cousin Pons.

Eugenie Grandet.

Magic skin.

Barrie. Sentimental Tommy. *2*

Tommy and Grizel.

Besant. All in a garden fair. *2*

Besant & Rice. Ready-money mortiboy.

Black. Princess of Thule.

Blackmore. Lorna Doone.

Brontë. Jane Eyre.

Buchanan. Shadow of the sword.

Bulwer. Last days of Pompeii. *1*

Last of the barons.

My novel.

Burnett. De Willoughby claim. *✓ 5*

That lass o' Lowries.

* Copy of a circular sent out by the Springfield (Mass.) city library.

Collins. Moonstone. ✓
 Woman in White. ✓
 Cooper. Deerslayer.
 Pilot.
 Spy. ✓
 Craik. John Halifax, gentleman. ✓
 Crawford. Mr Isaacs.
 De Foe. Robinson Crusoe. ✓
 Dickens. David Copperfield. ✓
 Nicholas Nickleby.
 Tale of two cities. ✓
 Doyle. The refugees. ✓
 Dumas. Chevalier de Maison Rouge.
 Count of Monte Cristo. ✓
 Three musketeers. ✓
 Twenty years after.
 Vicomte de Bragelonne.
 Eliot. Adam Bede. ✓
 Middlemarch. ✓
 Mill on the Floss. ✓
 Romola. ✓
 Silas Marner. ✓
 Frederic. The market place.
 Gaboriau. Lerouge case.
 Gaskell. Cranford.
 Goldsmith. Vicar of Wakefield. ✓
 Grant. Unleavened bread.
 Hardy. Far from the madding crowd.
 Tess of the d'Urbervilles. ✓
 Under the greenwood tree.
 Hawthorne. House of seven gables.
 Marble faun.
 Scarlet letter. ✓
 Holmes. Elsie Venner.
 Howells. Modern instance.
 Rise of Silas Lapham.
 Hughes. Tom Brown's school days. ✓
 Hugo. Man who laughs.
 Les Miserables.
 Toilers of the sea.
 James. Portrait of a lady.
 Kingsley. Hereward.
 Hypatia.
 Westward ho!
 Kipling. Captains courageous.
 Lever. Charles O'Malley.
 Lover. Handy Andy.
 Macdonald. David Elginbrod.
 Marryat. Peter Simple.
 Melville. Typee.
 Meredith. Beauchamp's career.
 Diana of the Crossways.
 Ordeal of Richard Feverel.
 Oliphant. Salem chapel.
 Page. Red Rock. ✓
 Parker. Seats of the mighty. ✓
 Read. Cloister and the hearth.
 It is never too late to mend.
 Peg Woffington.
 Sand. Snow man.
 Scott. Heart of Midlothian.
 Kenilworth. ✓
 Old Mortality.
 Quentin Durward.
 Stevenson. Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. ✓
 Kidnapped. ✓
 Master of Ballantrae.

Treasure Island. ✓
 David Balfour. ✓
 Thackeray. Henry Esmond.
 Newcomes.
 Pendennis.
 Vanity fair.
 Tolstoi. Anna Karénina.
 Trollope. Phineas Finn.
 Turgenev. Fathers and sons.
 Twain, Mark. Tom Sawyer. ✓
 Huckleberry Finn. ✓
 Ward. Eleanor.
 Marcella.
 Weyman. Under the red robe. ✓

Religious Journals in the Library

Mr Dana has asked for opinions. Here is mine. If there is a demand for a certain periodical the library should consider the advisability of placing that periodical in the reading-room. If the demand represents the wishes of a fairly large part of the library's patrons, and if the publication commends itself to persons of intelligence, and does not do violence to the community's standard of morals, it should be ordered and paid for whether it is a journal on poultry raising or on Christian culture. But there must be a healthy demand. It is not the function of the library to create sectarianism and partisanship, but as long as there are sects and parties, their followers will come to the library for the information to be gleaned from the printed page. Give them the book but let them have up-to-date news from the current periodicals as well. Let us remember that denominational journals of today are growing broader, more secular, more fitted for the general reader. Sects are coming closer together. There is more toleration all around. It is not unusual to see a man of one church reading a journal bearing the caption of some other denomination, and, as a rule, the religious papers can ill afford to increase their free list.

C. R. P.

Chicago public library.

Public libraries in the United States have doubled in the last 20 years.

Annual Conference of A. L. A. at Waukesha

The next annual conference of the American Library Association will be held at Waukesha, commencing on the evening of Wednesday, July 3, next, and closing on the afternoon of the following Wednesday. It is not anticipated that this year's conference, being in the middle west, will attract as many librarians as that at Montreal in 1900 (nearly 500), for the bulk of those who generally attend the meetings dwell upon the Atlantic slope. Nevertheless it is hoped that 400 will meet at Waukesha, and no doubt most of the leading American members of the craft will be present.

Heretofore the programs of the association have been largely devoted to the presentation of technical papers, many of them of an elementary character. A marked change will be noticeable in this year's program, for the general session will be devoted almost wholly to a broad treatment of library problems—the literary or bookish side of the profession being emphasized. Technical matters are relegated to the sectional meetings and round tables. In these days of library training schools, and numerous inter-state, state, district, and local library associations, with their necessary absorption in the details of our work, the time has undoubtedly come when the attention of the national conferences may safely be centered upon the broader aspects of librarianship.

The headquarters and meeting place of the association will be the Fountain Spring house, which makes a reasonable rate to members—\$2.25 and \$2.50 per day, according to whether two persons or one occupy a room.

Post conference

Owing to great distances between points of attraction, a post conference trip in Wisconsin appeared to be inadvisable. Members from the east will come to Waukesha, all rail, via the New York Central, Michigan Central, and Illinois Central. Returning, they

have the option of going either all rail or by boat to Detroit or Buffalo—if by boat, of course at extra cost. This will enable those going either by rail or boat to attend, if desired, both the N. E. A. meeting at Detroit and the great exposition at Buffalo.

A rate of one and one-third fare has been granted on all roads, on the usual certificate plan, going and returning by the same route. Be sure to get certificates at the time of buying a ticket for Waukesha. No reduction in return fare can be obtained without the certificate, which must be signed at the meeting by both the secretary and the special agent of the railroads. Tickets by this plan (certificate) may be purchased not earlier than June 29 nor later than July 5, returning from Waukesha not later than July 19. Special travel arrangements have been made for the eastern party, which may be learned by addressing F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway st, Dorchester, Mass., and Frank P. Hill, Public library, 26 Brevoort pl, Brooklyn, who will give full information.

Other sections are in charge of the following persons, from whom full information may be obtained:

Lake Erie region, Charles Orr, Case library, Cleveland, Ohio.

Indiana, Cincinnati and points south, W. E. Henry, State library, Indianapolis.

Central Illinois, St Louis and Mississippi valley south, Omaha and points west, Purd B. Wright, Public library, St Joseph, Mo.

Delegates from Chicago, and those who arrive there, not with parties, are expected to report to R. P. Hayes, 31 Washington st, Chicago.

It is hoped that the eastern and western delegations will meet in Chicago and travel to Waukesha together by special train. This latter will be possible if there is a sufficient number gathered at Chicago. In that case the train will leave Chicago for Waukesha at 6 p. m., Wednesday, July 3, arriving at Waukesha at 8.30 p. m.; otherwise the train will leave Chicago at 8 p. m. and arrive at Waukesha at 10.55 p. m.

A. L. A. Publishing Board

The A. L. A. Publishing board is prepared to print cards during 1901 for the following sets, provided the orders are sufficient to justify the work:

- *1 American academy of political and social science. Annals, 1890—date, v. 1-15 with supplements. (250 articles.)
- *2 American economic association. Economic studies, 1890-97, v. 1-2. (11 articles.)
- *3 —Publications, 1887-96, v. 1-11. (57 articles.)
- 4 Bibliographica, 1895-97, 3v. (73 articles.)
- *5 Bureau of American republics. Publications. (77 articles.)
- *6 Columbian university studies in history, economics, and public law, 1891-96, v. 1-7. (18 articles.)
- *7 Johns Hopkins university studies in history and political science, 1883-98, series 1-15. (117 articles.)
- *8 United States geological survey. Bulletins, 1884-98. (156 articles.)
- 9 —Monographs, 1882-98, v. 1-28. (40 articles.)
- 10 United States geological and geographical survey of the territories. Reports, 1875-90, v. 1-13. (10 articles.)
- 11 —Miscellaneous publications, 12 nos. (12 articles.)

Price, 75 cents per 100 cards.

As in the case of the sets recently printed, and others now in press, suggested subject-headings will be printed at the foot of the card, and enough cards will be provided to furnish for each title an author entry and the requisite number of subject entries. The cards will be of 33 size, but 32 size will be furnished for advance orders.

The number of articles noted after each title is in many cases a careful estimate only. The number of cards in each set may be expected to be about two and a half times the number of articles.

The asterisk (*) indicates that the current numbers of the publication are included among the periodicals for which printed cards are already regularly issued.

The current issues are furnished at the rate of \$4 per 100 titles, two cards being furnished for each title. The additional price is due to the additional expense of distributing the cards for periodicals selected from the periodical list.

Address orders to the A. L. A. Publishing board, 10½ Beacon st, Boston, stating the size of card desired, and if current issues are wanted.

The following circular contains the latest information concerning printed catalog cards.

Printed catalog cards

Third circular

The plan for printed catalog cards previously submitted by the Publishing board has received subscriptions from only 60 libraries, aggregating but three-quarters of the minimum guarantee required, and as the Library of congress, while willing to do its part, is not ready to begin printing on the new system, and the cataloging committee has required an extension of time to complete its careful consideration of details as to form of entry, the board has decided to invite support for a development and extension of the present system of printed catalog cards, on a basis which it believes will be immediately acceptable to a larger number of libraries than could be reached by any scheme hitherto put before the association.

It is proposed to extend this service (which last year furnished 1200 titles to about 40 subscribers) to approximately 2000 titles per year, and to invite subscriptions from each library for one complete set of these cards (one card for each title) at the price of \$1 per 100, involving a subscription approximately of \$20 for a complete year. It is probable that the subscription for the balance of the present year will be for about 1200 titles, or \$12.

Instead of attempting to furnish two kinds of card for each title (on one of which the printed matter was dropped to give room for subject-heading above) there will be only one kind of card for each title, so printed as to leave room for subject or other heading above. It will not be practicable to continue to furnish cards in the several sizes, weights, edges, punching, etc., required to meet individual variations; but the cards can be had either in the 33 (postal) size, or the 32 (index) size, on medium weight cards, and with standard punching. These cards will be sold only to those subscribing for one complete set, and it is hoped that subscriptions will be promptly received from at least 100 libraries, which will insure covering the original cost.

On receipt of the initial card any library may, however, order as many duplicates as it wishes of any title. The price of duplicates will be 1 cent per card.

These cards will be sent to subscribers promptly as issued, and will cover the publications of the leading publishers, and probably all books of importance.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.
10½ Beacon St., Boston.

First County Library Again

Editor PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

Whether Van Wert county or Hamilton is entitled to the honor of having the first county library in Ohio is immaterial to us, but as a loyal Hoosier I would enter an objection to Mr Antrim's statement in the current Forum that the Brumback library is "America's first county library." Our Indiana legislature, 50 years ago, adopted the correct library unit when it passed an act legalizing county libraries and provided for their establishment. Some of these are in existence today, but unfortunately the law did not sufficiently provide for their maintenance. In some counties this defect has been corrected by special legislation. The Beaford public library is one of these, and has supplied books to all the inhabitants of Lawrence county on equal terms longer than either the Van Wert or Cincinnati libraries have supplied their respective counties.

Very truly,
Bedford, Ind. J. R. VORIS,
Secretary of Library board.

I note the controversy over the county library in Ohio. I have been receiving for some years bulletins from the Warren county library at Monmouth, Ill. How does this square with the claim made by Messrs Porter and Antrim that their respective libraries are the first county libraries in the country? There are also subscription county libraries—work requiring a force of intelligence and energy, and work more difficult of achievement than the creation of a free library.

LIBRARIAN.

Position wanted—Charles Alexander Nelson, library expert and consulting librarian; seven years at the Astor library; ex-assistant librarian of the Newberry library; since 1892 deputy and reference librarian at Columbia university library, New York city. Open to a library engagement. Address

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY,
New York City.

Library Meetings

California—The regular meeting of the California library association was held on the evening of April 12, in the rooms of the Wells-Fargo library association, San Francisco, Pres. Greene presiding.

The following program was given: Short address by the president; vocal solos, by Maude Purdy; The Spanish press in California, by R. E. Cowan; and Cataloging, by Anna Fossler (University of California).

Messrs Teggart, Rowell and Clarke were appointed a committee on publication for the current year.

After the meeting light refreshments were furnished those present.

At adjournment the association passed a vote of thanks to Miss Purdy and to the librarian and staff for their entertainment and hospitality.

F. B. GRAVES, Sec'y.

Long Island—On the afternoon of May 2 about 40 members of the Long Island library club met at the Shelter house in Prospect park, where luncheon was served, thereby affording an opportunity for social intercourse. The members then adjourned to the Art gallery of the Brooklyn institute of arts and sciences, on the Eastern parkway, where the subject of nature study was discussed in a series of papers.

About 80 persons had assembled when the meeting was called to order by the president. The names of 11 persons were proposed for membership in the club and they were duly elected.

The subject of affiliation with the New York State association was considered, and it was voted that the question be laid on the table.

Miss Plummer, chairman of the committee on coöperation between libraries, reported progress in regard to a library bulletin. Miss Moore, chairman of the committee on coöperation between libraries and schools, reported progress. Miriam S. Draper was elected secretary of the club.

After some remarks by R. R. Bowker on the Department libraries of the Brooklyn institute of arts and sciences,

Dr R. Ellsworth Call, curator, gave an address on the Children's museum—the place it is intended to fill in education.

The speaker stated that this museum is not intended for amusement or research, but is designed to assist in nature study. It is unique in character, and its prime object is to have a complete local collection of birds, reptiles, fish, shells, rocks, etc. Teachers may bring entire classes and may conduct lessons in nature study. Two or three courses of instruction are given each year to teachers, which they may adapt to the needs of children, the aim being to learn by personal contact that nature is a great sympathetic, living unit.

Miriam S. Draper, librarian of the Children's museum, then read a paper on Scientific libraries for children. The evolution of the nature book was traced from the old style, which furnished bare statements of facts, to that of the present time, which requires an abundance of good illustrations in addition to clear and simple statements of facts in accordance with the science of today. Young children are interested in books illustrated by color photography. In considering the best nature books for children, we must take into account not only those written especially for them, but the best books adapted to their use. In the special library of the museum are being collected all the latest and best nature books, not only for the use of children, but also for the use of all students, members of the Humboldt club, and teachers.

One of the most suggestive papers of the day was given by Aida W. Barton on, How the teacher may interest children in nature study. Miss Barton gave some hints from her own experience as a teacher. First of all, the teacher herself must have an interest in nature, and then she may arouse the interest of the city children in the bits of nature around them, as the life of the meadow, brook, and wood is out of the reach of many children. At this season of the year even the children in the city may observe the fresh awakening of all nature. Interest in nature may be

strengthened by stories drawn from the teacher's observation and experience. The direct gain of the child from nature study was pointed out to be the development of his power of observation and the broadening of his sympathy, and above all else he should have learned a lesson of truthfulness.

Annie C. Moore, assistant-in-charge children's room Pratt institute free library, was the next speaker. In introducing her subject, How the children's librarian may interest children in nature, she said that the children's librarian must get out of doors, in the woods and fields, and through her own love for nature only can she interest children. She spoke of the place that natural objects have in the children's library, and of the value of encouraging children to lend their treasures for the benefit of other children. A monthly calendar entitled, Out of doors, containing some pictures and poems and quotations appropriate to each month, has proved to be of value to children.

A few remarks were then made by E. W. Gaillard, librarian of the Webster free library, New York, who stated that in his library natural history specimens are placed side by side with the books. The specimens of minerals and rocks, as well as models of the eye, heart, and ear, are loaned to the public schools. The books on these subjects are in great demand and cannot be kept in the library.

The meeting then adjourned, after which members of the club were very kindly conducted through the museum by the curators in charge.

MIRIAM S. DRAPER, Sec'y.

Wisconsin—There will be a meeting of Wisconsin librarians, trustees, and friends of libraries at Waukesha July 4. Traveling libraries will be the topic for discussion and papers by various prominent people will be read. A discussion of the best methods of spreading library privileges to country people will follow. The delivery of books by rural mail delivery will be taken up, and other plans of delivery.

The Ontario Library Association

The first meeting of the Ontario library association was a success in the representative character of the attendance, the quality of the papers and the addresses, and the excellent spirit manifested. The province of Ontario is an area of no small magnitude. But its chief districts were represented and all the various library interests; the public libraries, large and small; college, law, and special libraries; publishers and authors.

The meetings of the association were held Monday and Tuesday, April 8-9, at the Education department, Toronto, with James Bain, jr., of Toronto, presiding. He welcomed the delegates gracefully and referred to the Montreal A. L. A. meeting as the origin of the present association. The meeting addressed itself to the discussion of the draft of the constitution submitted by the provisional executive. This was adopted with slight alterations.

The first paper was given by Mr. Lancefield, Hamilton public library, one of the most advanced librarians in Canada, and an author as well, besides being an authority on the copyright question. Mr. Lancefield discussed a great many points, among them the importance of the librarian, classification, great usefulness of an indicator, open shelves, card catalog, display of new books, and attractive furnishing of reading-rooms. An animated discussion followed the paper, revealing some divergence of view on the open shelf question and other points. For a small town library the open shelf seems out of the question, except under considerable restriction, seemed to be the conclusion reached.

The other paper of this session was given by W. H. Keller, Uxbridge.

The character of books for a small library Uxbridge

The unlettered man who orders books to match his furniture has no such worries as the conscientious directors of a public library have who select books

with careful regard to their character, and at the same time desire such books as will attract and hold the interest of the reading community, and thus ensure the popularity and success of the library.

After error perhaps there is no greater evil to the body politic than ignorance. Ignorance is the want of education, and education is the full and proportionate development of the several departments of man's being—animal, moral, and intellectual.

The circulating library is preëminently educational, and cannot be stocked as a man would a store: simply putting on the shelves what the people wish to buy. A good library should supply what the people need; it should be educational along the best lines.

It may be argued that the public should be free to read what they wish.

We like to talk about liberty, but liberty, although a great boon, is often dangerous. All law, rule or restraint is a narrowing down of our liberty, but is generally intended for our good. The father rightly exercises a censorship over his daughter's reading. No gardener would knowingly allow a worm to burrow in the heart of his roses. No father would want daughter or son to revel in a bacchanalia of impure reading. Therefore we attach a great deal of importance to the character of the books intended for promiscuous readers, and recommend directors or purchasing committees of a library to exercise as much care as they can in selecting books, and a parental censorship. With the greatest care possible some trash will creep in, and a lot of light stuff will be read. In fact we have to buy a certain amount of it knowingly. Selections, however, can be made with a view to lead the readers of the lighter fiction into the realms of historical tales, biography and voyage and travel, which are a good substitute. And these efforts of the board can be ably seconded by a librarian of judgment and tact, who can also, to some extent, guard the young readers from works beyond their years, and pilot them past hidden rocks.

The mere fact that a man can write a book, even a popular book, should not be a passport for it to a public library. A man may be intellectual, but not moral. He may be clever and at the same time narrow. The books we need should be of a healthy tone, appealing to the virtuous, the honorable and chivalrous in mankind, rather than to the morbid, the skeptical and pessimistic; and, while I think of it, don't fail to encourage everything good that is Canadian even to the extent of favoritism, and without any distinction as to race. The English, the French, the Irish, the Scotch, etc., of Canada are Canadians, and Canada should encourage her national literature.

A word as to type and binding. Make it a point to consider the eyes of your readers by selecting fairly large, clear type. As to binding, get the most durable in the market. It is the cheapest.

It is easier to talk about the character of books than to name the best books to buy for a young library or one about to be started.

I do not submit the authors or works named in the following pages as the best selection possible, but for the purposes of a small public library I think they will answer fairly well, and if there is an idea of value in this paper it may suggest or bring out better ones from others.

In History. Have, if you can, the standard histories of all nations. History and biography lead to careful reading and awaken the best kind of intellectual tastes.

Religion. A library is incomplete without some works on religion, although it is a department not patronized very much. Don't be illiberal, prejudiced, or one-sided in selecting them. The truth won't hurt any person, although a great deal of sifting is required sometimes to get at it.

Poetry is not very popular, but is a good thing to encourage. Have the works of Shakespeare, Milton, Tennyson, Scott, Burns, Moore, Roberts, Lampman, Carmen, Campbell, Drummond, Jean Blewett, etc. (the latter six Cana-

dian), Longfellow, Carleton, Holmes, and a work called *Treasury of Canadian Verse*, compiled by Theodore H. Rand.

Humor. Don't omit miscellaneous works of humor. Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Artemus Ward, Eli Perkins, Theodore Hook and Judge Haliburton (Sam Slick) occur to me in this connection.

Bound magazines. In the library with which I have been connected we find that the best of the magazines, after they have served their day on the tables of the reading-room, make very popular reading when bound as books and catalogued on the library shelves.

In Fiction start with Dickens, Scott, Thackeray, Trollope, George Eliot, Charlotte M. Yonge, and J. G. Holland. Later writers are Crockett, Barry, Amelia Barr, Rosa N. Carey, E. P. Roe, Hall Caine, Stevenson and Conan Doyle.

In historical tales get the writings of Muhlbach, Ballantyne, Gilbert Parker, Henty and Herbert Haynes. (Not too many of Henty.)

Voyage and travel. Have some books for each country. Some of the best writers are Kirk Munro, Collingwood, Butler, Capt. King, Gordon Stables, Amelia Edwards, Isabella Bird Bishop, and Jules Verne.

In providing juvenile works be very particular to get the best quality. Early impressions are lasting. Anything that goes into the foundation of a child's character should be most carefully selected.

If you decide to have works of reference do not buy expensive ones until you get rich. Put in an encyclopedia, an encyclopedia of literature, an atlas, dictionary and gazetteer.

Last, but not least, is science. There may not be many readers in this class in a small town, but give them a good bill of fare. There are works of great interest and value on geology, astronomy, botany, on animal life, on sound, light, heat, electricity, meteorology, climate and cosmology, physiology, physics, mechanics, architecture, etc. In the Uxbridge library we have experimented with fair success in providing

a goodly number of works on agriculture for our farm readers. Be sure to have everything in science up-to-date, because so rapid is the advance of science that a few years often renders a work obsolete.

Expert assistance in the choice of books should be sought. Valuable help may be found in the following:

Graded and annotated catalog of books in the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh for the use of the city schools. Carnegie library, Pittsburg, Pa., 60c.

Catalog of English prose fiction. Brookline (Mass.) public library.

List of books for girls and women and their states. Literary bureau, Boston, \$1.

Catalog of the A. L. A. library at the World's Columbian exposition. Bureau of education, Washington, D. C.

Catalogs of the Toronto public library.

Annual supplements, parliamentary library, Ottawa.

Best books of the year, annual bulletins of the New York state library, Albany, N. Y.

In closing let me digress to mention that the endowment of libraries with money or with building is a philanthropy worthy of our moneyed men. In Uxbridge we have a handsome three-story brick building, with accommodation for library, reading-room, evening classes, and living quarters for the librarian, for which we are indebted to a late townsman, Joseph Gould, whose wise generosity we appreciate and whose example we would be pleased to see emulated in every town in Canada.

The evening session was filled with admirable papers. Mr Bain's comprehensive statement of the library movement in Ontario was exceedingly opportune. He spoke in part as follows:

The library movement in Ontario

James Bain, Jr., Toronto

This evening we are met, for the first time in the province of Ontario, as a body of librarians and of those interested in library affairs, to take stock of the past, to consider the present, and to

see in how far we can develop the future. The time is propitious. With the beginning of a new century we venture to look forward to new lines of work, to vast increase in the number and sizes of our libraries, and to extension in every direction which aims at the development to their true end—the mental advancement and culture of the people of this province. It will be our duty, therefore, carefully to consider the present condition of our libraries, whether rural or urban, their relation to the public and the public's relation to them. In doing so we will learn that much that has been done in the past is temporary, that many radical changes will require to be made, and above all we will learn to sympathize with and aid one another in striving for closer relations between all classes of our people and the books committed to our charge. And if in doing so we rise to the knowledge that the duty imposed upon us is no ordinary one, that to us has been committed the past education and instruction of the adult population of the province, we will have gained a stimulus which will result in elevating our profession in the estimation of all reading and thinking people, and of extending the influence of our libraries far beyond our brightest anticipations.

One of the difficulties we have to encounter is training our masters. As an almost universal rule library boards are ignorant of the requirements of modern libraries. Nor can we wonder at this, because the gentlemen who give their time and patience in the effort to make their libraries prosperous are engaged in other vocations which occupy the greater part of their time. If they are scholarly they are almost certain to be unsystematic, and if systematic, to know nothing of books. I think, however, that it will be uniformly found that they are perfectly willing to leave the details of work to the librarian, if he or she proves to be competent for the position. Let even the most troublesome trustee have but the opportunity of putting on the list the books he wants to read, and of striking

out those which he does not want his neighbor to read, and he is satisfied if the details of work go on smoothly. Unfortunately with so many of our small libraries only occasional untrained assistants can be employed, whose work, supplemented by equally uninformed trustees, is inevitably disastrous. Confusion on the shelves, want of promptness in looking after books overdue, allowing books to become ragged and unreadable, and failure to supply new books regularly, are rocks upon which so many small libraries in Ontario have been wrecked. And the after consequences are still more disagreeable, for it is the very self-sacrificing persons who appreciate the advantages of reading, and are instrumental in forming these libraries, who are disgusted and decline to come forward again. The only remedy for this is the supply of a class of regularly trained librarians who would command confidence. Not that I think the training should be of that advanced character which is required for a university or college library, but a training which would give them a knowledge of the orderly care of books, keeping them clean and repairing systematically; in the best method of distribution suited to the character of their readers; in being exact in the charging and return system, and, above all, familiarizing themselves with English literature, the authors and books they have written, and with such subject indices as will enable them to name at least one authority on every common subject.

Mr Langton, of the University of Toronto library, one of the authorities on the historical literature of Canada, spoke in part as follows:

Canadian history

H. H. Langton

Historical literature means much more than books which are historical in form as well as in substance. Canadian historical literature comprises all writings that describe or elucidate events, conditions, or people in Canada, from the

time of its discovery up to the present. This view would include biographies, parliamentary papers and reports, chance observations of travelers, records of commercial enterprise, details of private life, controversies and gossip of the newspapers, etc. All of these we may call historical material as opposed to the histories proper. The librarian must give even more attention to historical material than to the histories; the latter soon go out of date, the former never do. Parkman's histories, even, will need rewriting; the Jesuit relations will always be first-hand material. In historical material, the first division is that of the public document (any official government paper). Canada is as yet behind in such matters, but our archives department at Ottawa is doing excellent work, and much may be expected from that source in the future. The next division is that of the records of travel and adventure. The chief works here are the Jesuit relations, the journals of the Alexander Henry's, Alexander MacKenzie's Voyages, and Hearn's Narrative. The third division is the newspaper. For a day-to-day narrative of events there is nothing so reliable and sometimes so unreliable as the newspapers. For local history, record of contemporary opinion, personal utterances of great value, the newspaper is invaluable.

Mr James, who has collected the finest library of Canadian poetry in existence, gave the following:

Canadian poetry

C. C. James

Canadian poetry might be treated critically or statistically. In the latter case we should say that the output of Canadian poetry (English) in the 100 years of its existence, numbers 750 books and pamphlets. This mass of poetic effort contains much of promise and the anthologies of Dewart (1864), Lighthall (1889), and Rand (1900), are worthy volumes. The treatment in this paper is to note the very rare and the rare Canadian poetry.

Very rare

The reduction of Louisburgh. A poem written on board his majesty's ship Oxford, in Louisburgh harbor, by Valentine Neville, esq. London, 1759.

Labrador, and Advice to a married lady. Quebec. 1790. (Reprinted North American notes and queries. Quebec, Nov., 1900.)

Wonders of the west; or, A day at Niagara Falls in 1825.

A poem by a Canadian. (James Lynne Alexander.) York, 1825.

An address to the Liege man of every British colony and province in the world, by a friend of his species. Kingston, 1822.

The widow of The Rock and other poems, by a lady of Montreal (Mrs Blennerhasset). Montreal, 1824.

A rising village, Oliver Goldsmith. London, 1825; (republished in a volume of poems. St John, N. B., 1834.)

Poems, James Hogg, St John, N. B., 1825.

The spirit of love and other poems, Alex. MacLachlan. (His first volume.) Toronto, 1846.

Fables out of the world. George T. Lanigan (prose). New York, 1878.

National ballads of Canada. 1865.

Voices from the street. Robert Grant Haliburton. Halifax, N. S.

Rare

The U. E., a Tale of Upper Canada. William Kirby. Niagara, 1857.

A legend of Marathon. By an Ontario judge. (Sir John Hagerty). Toronto, 1888.

Old Spookses' pass, Malcolm's Katie and other poems. Isabella Valancey Crawford. Toronto, 1884.

Poems. Phillips Stewart. London, 1887.

The spring of life. J. G. Ward. Montreal, 1834.

The Huron chief. Adam Kidd. Montreal, 1830.

Quebec, the Harp and other poems. William F. Hawley. Montreal, 1829.

The unknown; or, Lays of the forest. W. F. Hawley. Montreal, 1831.

Works of Joseph Howe, Charles Heavysege, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, John Reade, Charles Sangster.

S. Frances Harrison (Seranus), an accomplished musician, poet, and novelist, gave an interesting address on Influence of scenery upon national character.

Mr Langton's paper on Canadian history, and Mr James' paper on Canadian poetry are of great value to librarians and collectors of Canadiana.

An exceedingly pleasing feature of the evening was the cordial, sympathetic address of John Miller, the deputy Minister of education, who made

an earnest appeal to the librarians present for progress and advancement in their work.

The Tuesday morning session was crowded with business and papers. Committees were appointed on classification, library architecture, and lists of new books (lists to be sent to every library in the province periodically, and a Best books of the year list, annually).

Needs of a small library, by Miss Budge, Port Hope, discussed the location of the library in the town, its heating and ventilation, attractiveness of reading-room, care of magazines by using covers and fastening the magazines on the tables, and various other points arising out of her experience. She cautioned against the small library buying books only once a year, and also against exchanging books too frequently. The small library must not allow its new books to be read too quickly; the library loses its freshness and its patrons fall off.

In his paper on Traveling libraries, Dr A. B. MacCallum, the Canadian institute library, Toronto, spoke of the great importance of this phase of the library movement. He referred to his own memories of the lack of reading matter in rural districts. The origin of the movement was due to the New York State library, which began the good work in 1892. Since then the movement has spread throughout the United States and Canada. The legislature of Ontario has just passed an appropriation to begin the work here. The lumber camps have already been visited by the traveling library, under local auspices; now the government will come to their assistance. The Women's clubs and the various temperance organizations can assist very materially in this work. In the discussion it was pointed out that the traveling libraries in the province should be under government control, in order to prevent ill-considered amateur attempts by irresponsible persons, possibly resulting in failures that would discredit the whole traveling library movement.

An outline program of the work of the Ontario library association gave E. A. Hardy, Lindsay, scope for a comprehensive paper on what might be done in the province by this association.*

The closing paper was by A. H. Gibbard, Whitby. A long experience in teaching, and as trustee on various library boards, fitted Mr Gibbard for writing this paper.

Library and the school

Mr Gibbard insisted on the vital relationship of the educational institutions of the province with the material and moral progress of the people. Hence the legislator's aim should be to provide adequately for the educational requirements of the people, guiding them in this matter, not waiting to be driven by public sentiment. Ontario has at present two great educational institutions under the management of the department of education, the school system and the public library system. This association can be a benefit to the Minister of education by suggesting to him any scheme of improvement in either, or in their relationship to each other.

According to the last report of the Minister of education, a taste for good reading is the most important part of an education. The province has been backward in providing for this most important part, however. The American city schools are away ahead of us, many of them having a complete system of supplementary reading from the primary to the highest grades, cultivating in their pupils a taste for the best that literature affords. Let us follow their worthy example.

The Minister of education should employ competent persons to compile an authoritative and fully detailed guide to supplementary reading in the high and public schools, and place a copy in the hands of every teacher in the province, with instructions to provide for this work in the regular school programs. The best results would follow in

the establishment of school libraries and the strengthening of public libraries.

The election of the following officers closed the meeting of 1901.

President, James Bain, jr, Toronto; vice-presidents, H. H. Langton, Toronto and R. J. Blackwell, London; secretary, E. A. Hardy, Lindsay; treasurer, A. B. McCallum, Toronto.

Traveling Libraries of Napoleon

In Lord Roseberry's fascinating book, "Napoleon: the last phase," there is an interesting note in chapter 12, p. 173-177, on the books read by Napoleon and his opinions thereon. He was an omnivorous reader and an early appreciator of the value of traveling libraries, which are now being inaugurated in so many states and countries.

"Even to Waterloo he was accompanied by a traveling library of 800v. in six cases, the Bible, Homer, Ossian, Bossuet, and the 70v. of Voltaire." "Three days after his final abdication we find him writing for a library from Malmaison, books on America, his chosen destination; books on himself and his campaigns; a collection of the 'Moniteur,' the best dictionaries and encyclopedias."

In the zenith of his remarkable career his method of disposing of his libraries, when read, was, however, wasteful and peculiar. "We read of his tearing along to join his armies, his coach full of books and pamphlets, which would be flung out of the window when he had run through them."

"He planned a portable library of 3000 choice volumes which should be printed for him, but on finding it would take six years and a quarter of a million to complete, he abandoned his project."

Like Carlisle and other great readers of note he was not free from the pernicious habit of scribbling notes and criticisms in the margins of books; we are not, however, specifically acquainted with their tenor, and are left to conjecture whether they were as appropriate as Carlisle's famous marginal criticism, "Cock-a-doodle—Do."

*This paper will appear in a later issue of PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Library Schools**Drexel**

A new feature in the course this year has been the fortnightly debates on practical library topics such as the following: Size notation, Sunday opening, should libraries buy only the best books, or the best books that people will read? Which of the three records, accession, shelf, or catalog, can the small library best do without? Are book annotations placed inside the book worth while? Shall we allow the public free and unlimited access to the shelves of our library? Shall a public library weed out its collection of books from time to time.

The school is preparing for its visit, early in May, to the libraries of Baltimore and Washington. On Tuesday evening, April 9, the Drexel institute library had the pleasure of a visit from the New York State library school.

Mary P. Farr, of the class of '95, is now engaged in organizing the new public library at Hackensack, N. J.

Emily J. Kuhn, of the class of 1900, is organizing the new library at Oakmont, Pa.

Pratt

Leslie Merritt, class of 1900, and student of historical course 1901, has been engaged to classify and catalog the library of Vassar institute, Poughkeepsie.

Joanna W. Burnet, class of 1901, has been appointed librarian of the Madison square church house, New York city.

Annie K. E:ney, and Annie M. Thayer, class of 1901, have been engaged as assistants in the Pratt institute free library.

Sara C. Van de Carr, class 1901, has been appointed librarian of the Loring Memorial reading-room, North Plymouth, Mass., in place of Harriet Kellogg, resigned.

Bertha Miller, class 1901, has been appointed librarian of the King's daughters' settlement, New York city.

Henrietta C. Bartlett, class 1901, has been engaged to organize the library at Warrensburg, N. Y., given to the town by the Misses Richards.

Esther Owen, class '99, is engaged to catalog the Field library, North Conway, N. H., given to the town by Marshall Field of Chicago.

Bertha Frances, class '99, having finished her work at the library of Pennsylvania university, has been engaged as cataloger at the Y. M. C. A. library, New York city.

Margaret S. Griggs, class '99, has been engaged as cataloger in the library of the American society of civil engineers, New York city.

Margaret Zimmerman, class '97, has recently resigned her position at the John Crerar library to be married.

Maud Johnson, class '99, is engaged in reorganizing the library at Roslyn, L. I., which was founded by William Cullen Bryant.

Caroline Koster, class of '93, and student of course for children's librarians, 1900, has been engaged as children's librarian at the Mount Washington branch Carnegie library, Pittsburg.

Edith E. Hunt, class of '95, has resigned her position at the Aguilar library for one at the library of the Long Island Historical society, Brooklyn.

Franklin F. Hopper, class of 1901, has received an appointment in the Library of congress.

As the meeting of the graduates' association of the school in Montreal, it was voted that the association should have a pin "to be worn more especially at the A. L. A. conference, and other library meetings, in order to promote class fellowship and insure mutual recognition upon these occasions." The pin has just been completed, after the following design: A small, diamond-shaped gold pin, enameled in blue, on which the words Library school are lettered in gold. The central open space is partially filled by the monogram "P. I." in gold open-work.

College Section

Nebraska—The income for books, periodicals, and binding, derived from matriculation and diploma fees, has been, during the past three or four years, about \$4500 per annum. This has been supplemented by an additional grant of \$2500 annually from the direct legislative appropriation, making a total income of about \$7000 each year. Against this sum are annual fixed charges as follows:

Periodicals	\$1300
Continuation orders (books issued one volume at a time, annuals, etc.)	400
Binding periodicals and necessary re-binding	1000

Total	\$2700
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This leaves \$4300 to be divided among 30 recognized departments, or an average of \$140 each. This sum does not serve to keep up with the current literature in most departments, and entirely inadequate to build up a library complete enough in any department for advanced study and research. By common consent the present collection contains little waste matter, and has been made with care and skill, but it is far too small. Instead of 45,000v. there should be 156,000v.; the income should be \$15,000, not \$7000.

Northwestern—Beginning in January last, the hours of opening this library were extended, so that it is now open for circulation and for reference work 11 hours daily. An encouraging and growing use of the new hours is made by faculty and students.

This library has received this year \$750 for the purchase of books in political economy, the gift of Norman Waite Harris, of Chicago.

Pennsylvania—In a recent report Dr Jastrow, librarian of the University of Pennsylvania, called attention to the need of more money in the book fund. The card catalog of the library was completed last year, making all the material accessible. The total number of books in the library is 180,990, 23,000 of which are in the law department. There are also 50,000 pamphlets and

11,000v. about to be added, making the total collection at Pennsylvania 250,000. The total number of books circulated during the year was 49,267, of which 14,511 were used at home by the undergraduates, and the remaining 34,756 were used in the library.

School Libraries

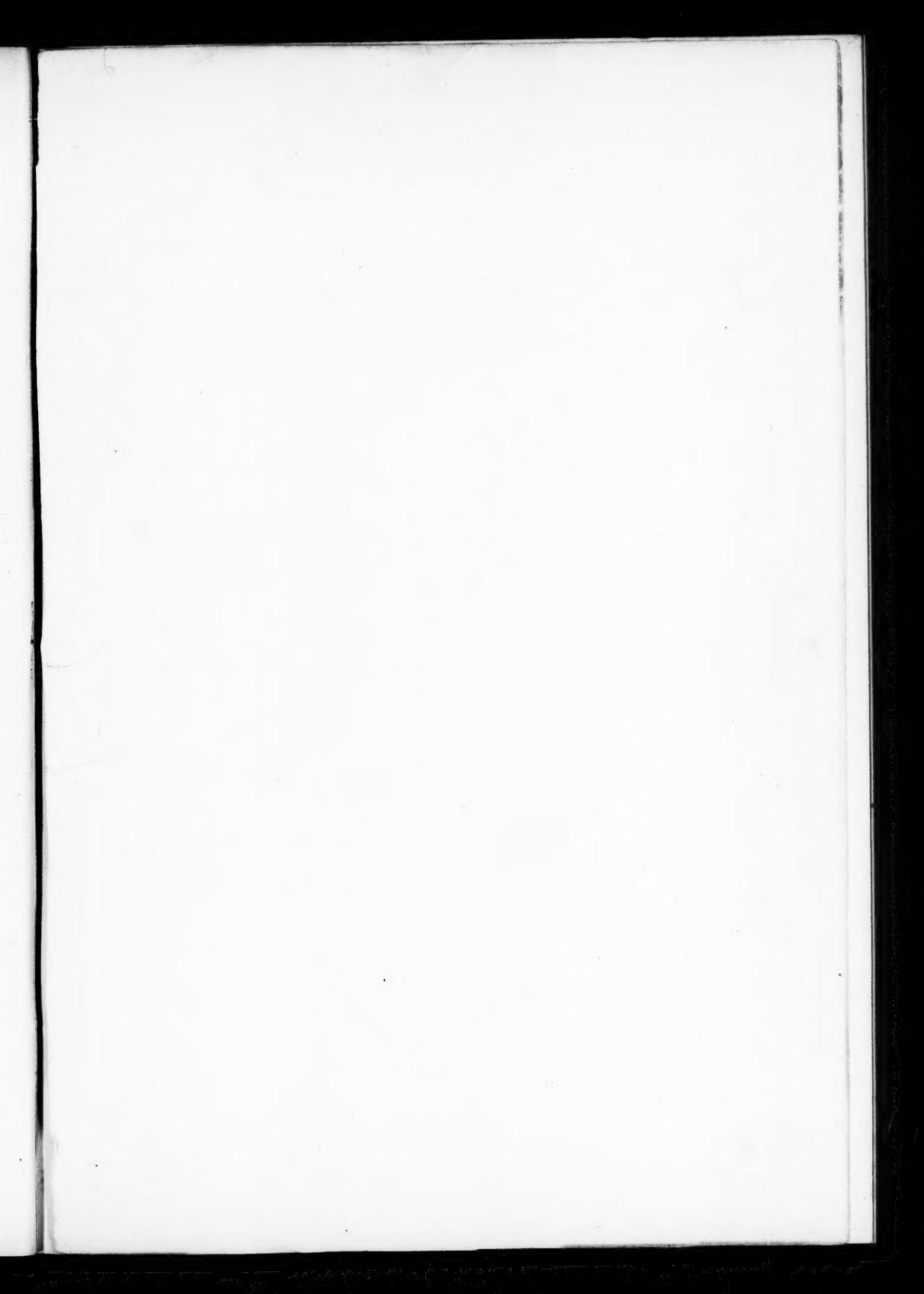
The following from *Le Signal de Genève*, translated by Miss Hawley of the John Crerar library, Chicago, gives a foreign view of the school library:

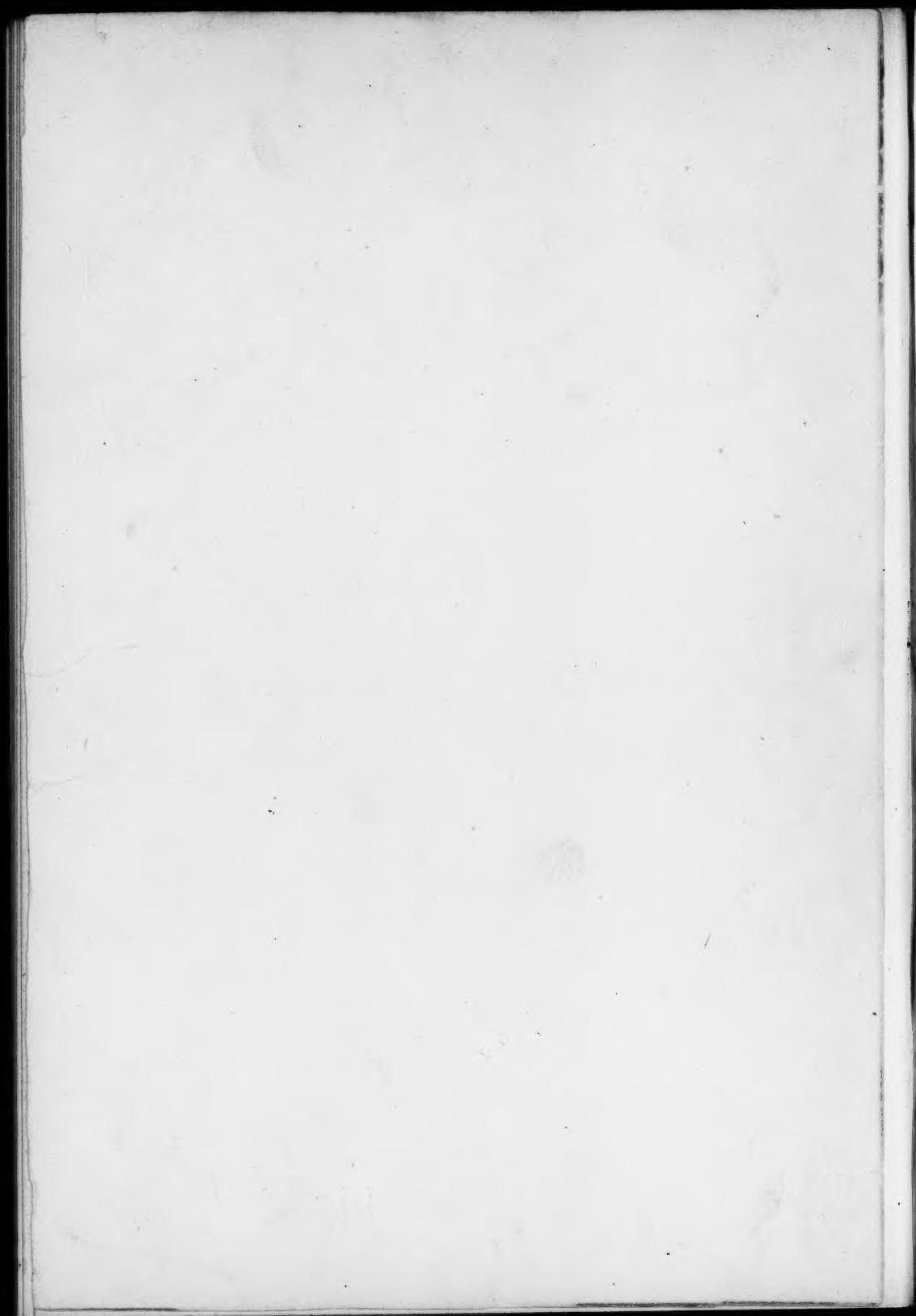
It was an excellent idea of the Department of public instruction to put into each primary school building a library for the use of the pupils. But—why must one always make reservations in this world?—the makeup of these collections of books still leaves much to be desired.

Would it not seem natural to give a Geneva child Töpffer's *Nouvelles genevoises* rather than André Theuriet's *Sous bois*, and the *Contes du Lundi* by Daudet, which, without being accused of narrow-mindedness, one may regret to see in the hands of little girls of 11 or 12 years old? What can be said, too, of the *Critiques littéraires* of E. Rod, so little adapted to minds quite young and without intellectual training?

I would like, if I had the choice, to see on the school shelves some of Scott's historical novels (rather than Dickens' *David Copperfield*), the *Voyages en Zigzag* of our illustrious fellow-citizen [Töpffer], juvenile books by T. Combe, all the charming writings of Mme. de Pressensé, *l'Orphelin*, by Urbain Olivier, some of Jules Verne, Robinson Crusoe, Swiss family Robinson, the books of Mme. Bersier, etc. As to classics like the Divine comedy, they are not exactly in place in the hands of children at this age, no matter how abridged and adapted.

The library of the secondary school is very well selected; why not be guided by its catalog, omitting such works as are too advanced in every respect?



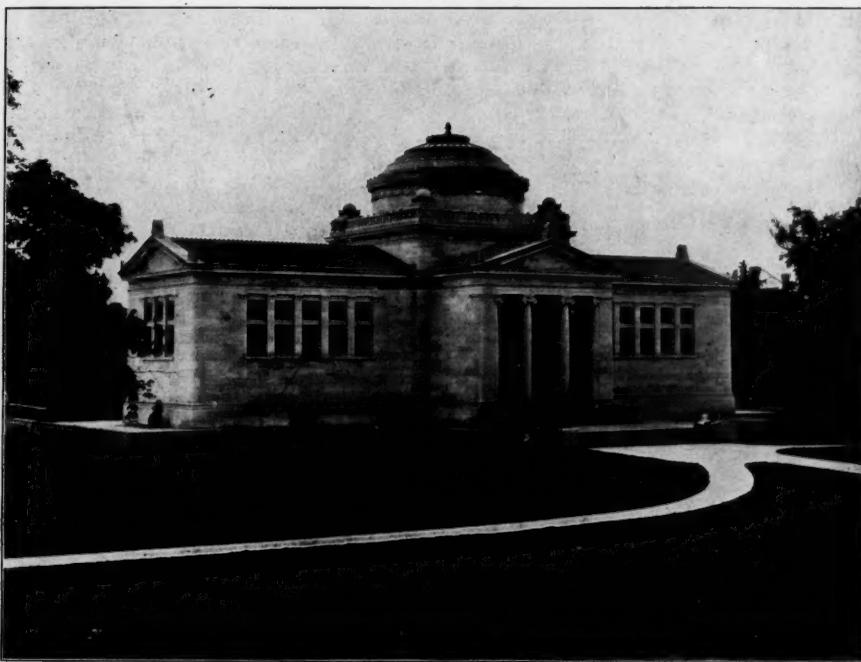


Gilbert M. Simmons Library, Kenosha, Wis.

It is not possible for many men to give with so generous a hand as in the case of Mr Carnegie. Credit should be given and appreciation shown, however, to any man who, by genius and industry, amasses considerable of this world's goods, and is still willing to follow out the transcendent idea that wealth has

The building is attractively and conveniently located in the center of the public park, on a rise of ground sufficient to make the Corinthian style of architecture stand out with imposing effect. It was designed by D. H. Burnham & Co., architects of Chicago.

It has but one floor and a basement. The center of the building from which access is had to the various rooms is circular in shape and designed as a



Gilbert M. Simmons library

its imperative obligations to society, and to give back a portion to the people in the form of a library or other needed public buildings.

Z. G. Simmons, in memory of his son, has given to the city of Kenosha, Wis., the Gilbert M. Simmons library, at a cost to him of about \$150,000, and in addition to this amount \$20,000 for the purchase of books.

memorial hall. It is finished in white marble, with large columns of the same material supporting the dome. The marble used in this hall was specially imported from Italy.

To the left of the entrance is the reading-room, with ample provisions on all sides for light. The walls are covered half way up with Sienna marble. On the rest of the walls and ceiling the

most delicate tints are brought out in the decorations, which blend perfectly with the hues of the marble.

The furniture, which was designed to be in keeping with the architectural effect of the room, was manufactured by the Library Bureau, and combines solidity with elegance.

The tables are made of heavy quartersawed white oak, especially selected for figure, the solid ends being embellished by carved wreaths made to duplicate the marbled wreaths that ornament the memorial hall.

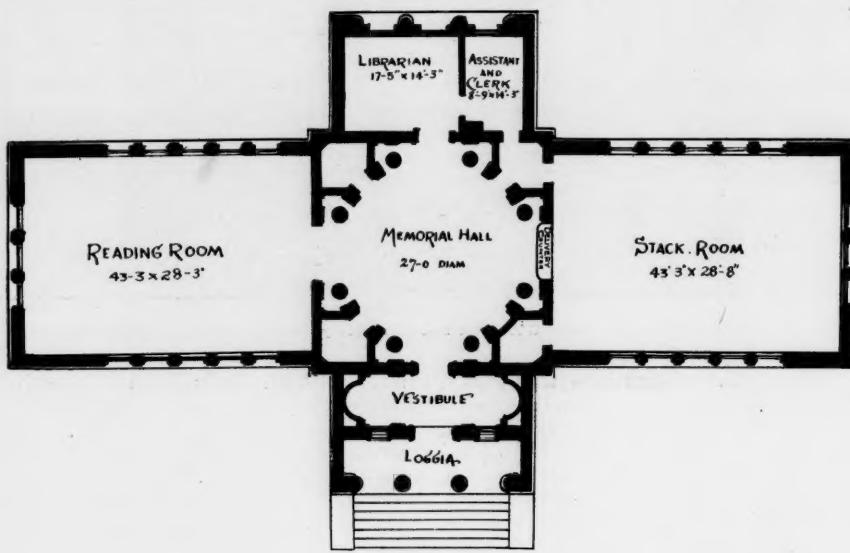
The chairs are also in keeping with the general effect, being made from an accepted sketch which provided for a substantial but not too heavy article. Directly opposite the entrance are the librarian's and general work rooms, provided with Library Bureau standard librarian and cataloger's desks, fitted to receive all sizes of cards and stationery necessary to carry on a modern library, and other fittings necessary in the work.

Mrs C. P. Barnes, librarian, five years ago formed the nucleus of the present

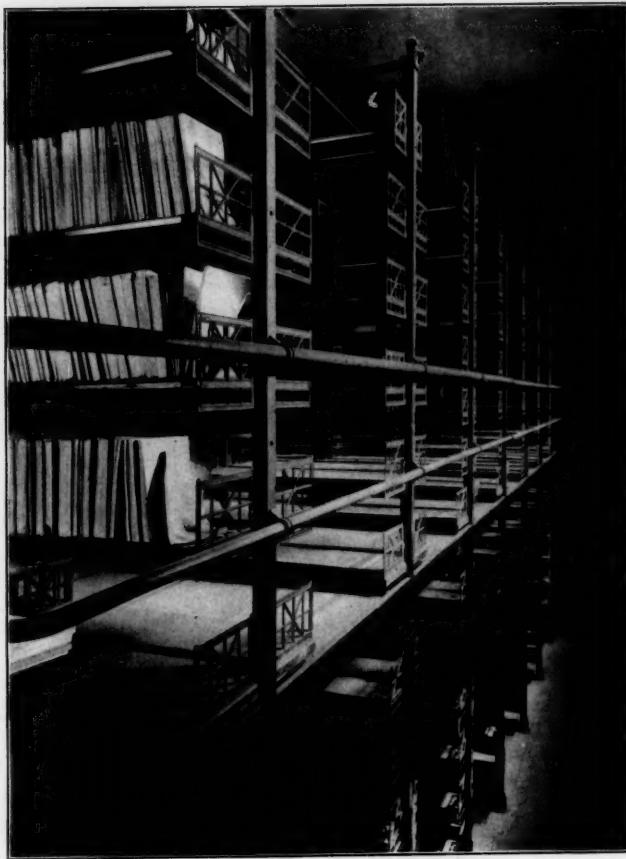
library opportunities for the citizens of Kenosha, in a small room over a store on the main street, with a borrowed table and chair, and a few books which were donated. After a battle against many obstacles tended to discourage, and which only love for the library work can overcome, it is a pleasure to learn that a librarian is so comfortably and well provided for, for some time to come.

To the right of the entrance is the delivery desk, back of which is the stack room containing two stories of Library Bureau steel stacks, which will accommodate about 50,000 books, with provisions made for another story of stacks if found necessary, and which will accommodate 25,000 more books.

The floors of the stacks are of glass, which while stable admit light to the shelves below. The public is allowed access to the shelves. An electric lift is provided to carry books from the receiving room in the basement to the various floors. Lightness, coupled with great strength and rigidity, economy



Floor plan



Stack room

of space combined with a large book capacity, together with excellent construction and finish, constitute an ideal housing for the library.

In the basement, directly underneath the reading-room, and of the same size, is a room which is used by the Woman's club of the city. It is to be regretted that there is no provision for a children's room, which is now so much an

period, which, with the saving of janitor service, is an economy without which in many cases there is a drain on the available income for the running expenses of a library.

It is of interest to note that Mr. Simmons not only provides the building and furnishings, but makes a liberal allowance of money to increase the present supply of books.



Reading-room

essential part of library work. It is to be hoped that it will soon be an accomplished fact.

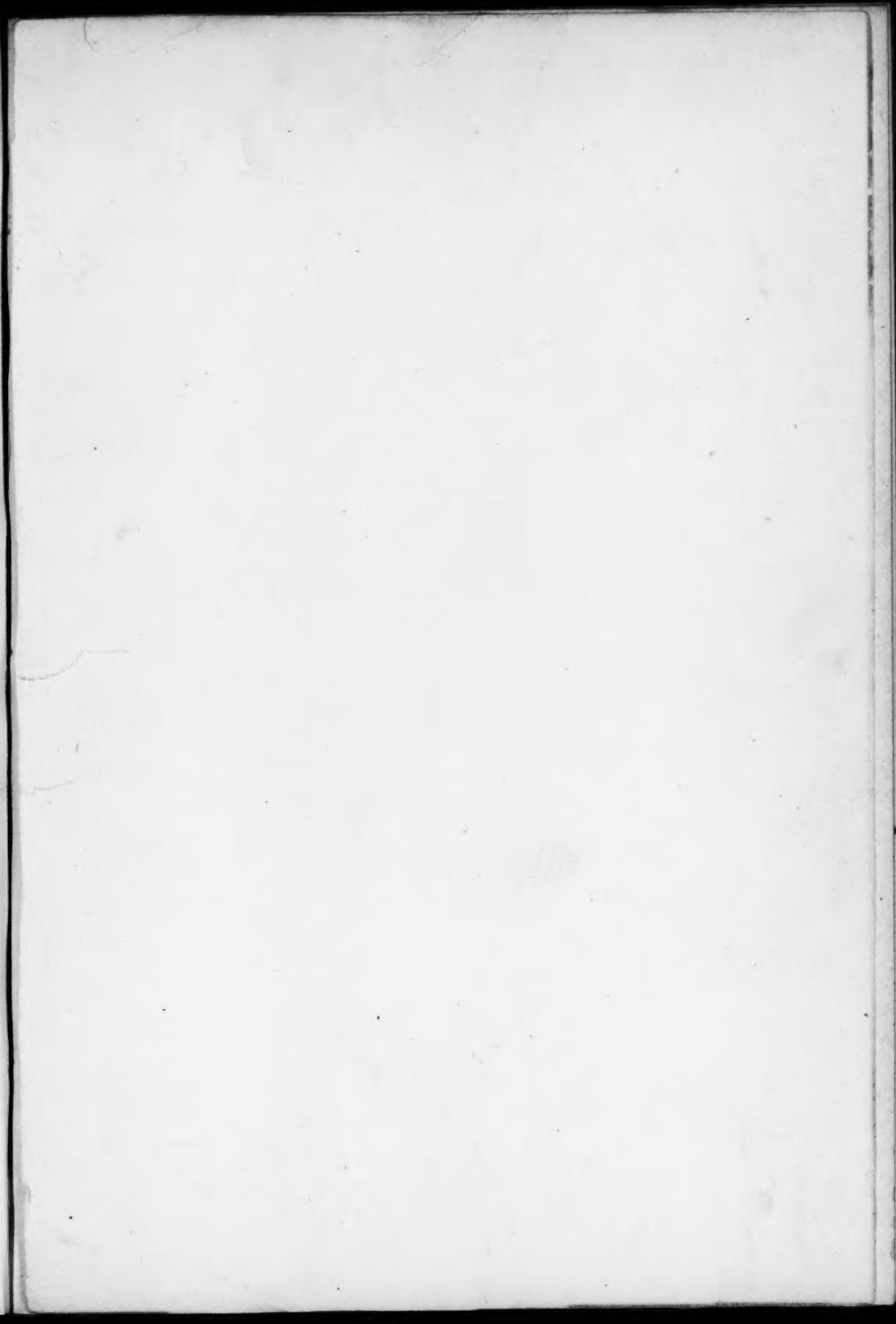
In the basement are also located rooms for storage, packing, binding, etc.

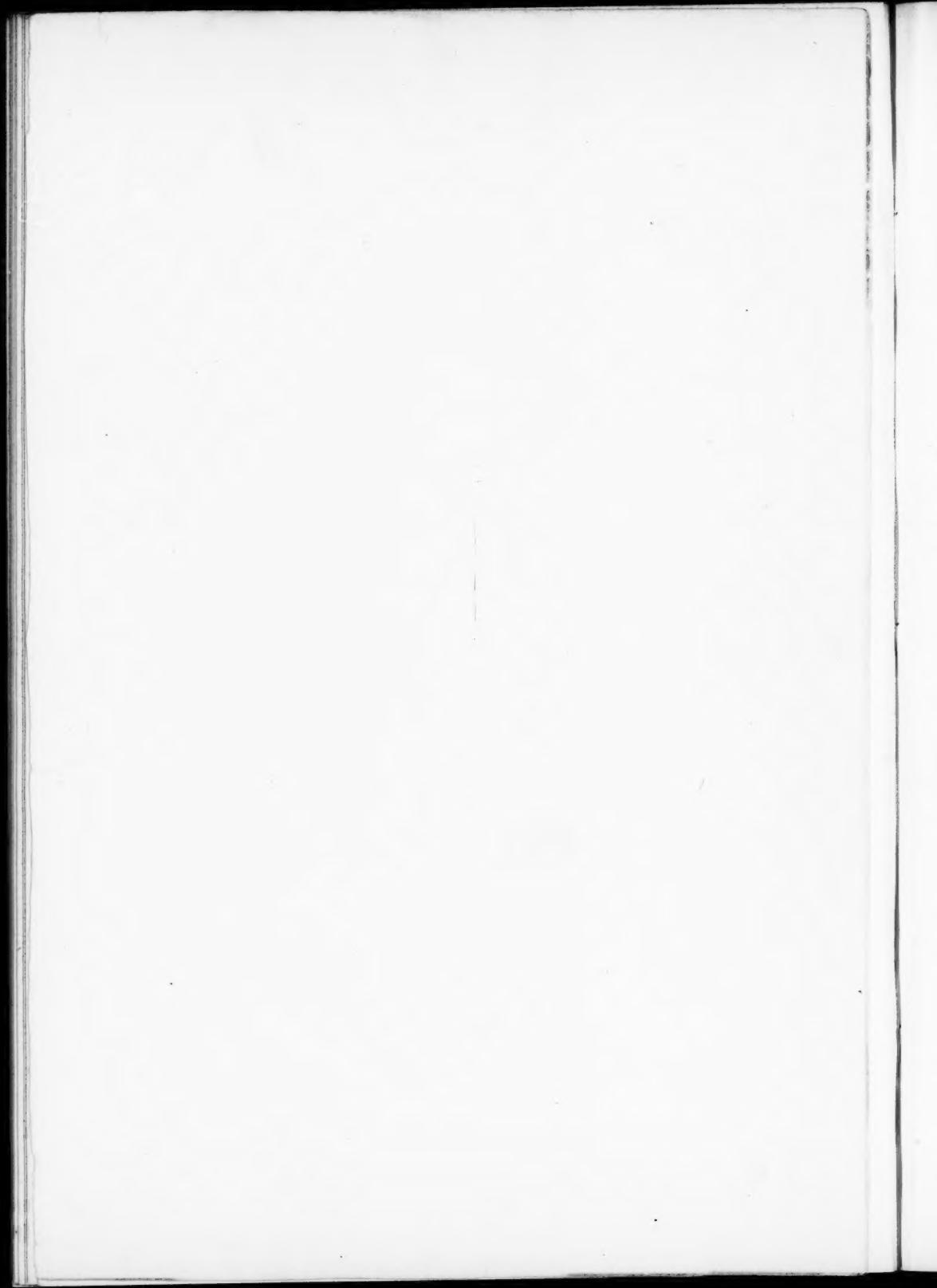
The building is heated by steam, which is supplied by an outside firm, and brought into the building through a large main from the street.

The heat and light have been secured on most liberal terms, covering a long

Bindings in the Vatican

The lover of exquisite bindings finds in the Vatican examples of the skill of all the earlier master bibliopegists. The cabinet of Pius IX, illuminated in part by Schmitz's glorious stained glass portrait of the late Pope, contains modern covers of every description. Here the sparkle of jewels, the brilliant luster of enamels, the glitter of golden clasps, the rich colors of plush and embroideries, present a fascinating sight.





News from the Field

East

Edward M. Godard of Montpelier has been appointed assistant State librarian of Vermont.

Wm. A. Welch of Boston was elected librarian of the Lawrence (Mass.) public library April 26.

D. C. Stevens, for eight years librarian of Millicent library, Fairhaven, Mass., has resigned his position.

Adelaide Calder Gale, for 20 years assistant librarian of the Providence (R. I.) public library, died May 15.

Dartmouth college has received a gift of \$10,000 as a library fund for the department of philosophy, by the will of Mrs Susan A. Brown.

Mary A. Richardson, librarian of the New London (Conn.) public library, has resigned her position to take a needed rest. She expects to take up library work again later on.

A facsimile, by B. F. Stevens, of a large map of New York city in 1782, has been received by Harvard library. The original, which was recently discovered in London, was made for the use of the British army.

Helen L. Mellen, the Tufts college librarian, has announced that the accessions to the Tufts library thus far this year number about 1500v. The principal source of these additions has been the Shipman fund.

In the third annual report of the Worcester (Mass.) county law library is a scheme of classification for law books, based on the Expansive classification, with quite an extensive list of subject headings on law prepared by the librarian, Dr G. E. Wire.

The trustees of the Boston atheneum have about decided to move the library from Beacon st. to a new location at the corner of Arlington and Newberry sts., facing the Public gardens. The drift of the business lines make this almost a necessity.

The trustees of the John Carter Brown library, Providence, R. I., acting under the provisions of the will of the late John Nicholas Brown, have decided to present the library, with its \$650,000 endowment, to Brown university. It will be kept separate from the rest of the university collection of books and be preserved as a family memorial. It will be open to the use of qualified students.

State Librarian Carver, in his recent report, states that there are now in Maine 72 free public libraries and 200 where books may be obtained for a small yearly fee. The state gives to every town of less than 1500 inhabitants books to the value of \$100, providing the town by taxation or otherwise gives twice the amount for the same purpose. It gives, moreover, annually in cash 10 per cent of the annual amount appropriated by towns for the maintenance of such libraries.

The library of Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, will soon be installed at the New Britain (Conn.) institute. The committee in charge of the library has received from Anna Strickland, niece of Mr Burritt, these manuscripts: Hebrew grammar and reading lesson; Persian grammar and reading exercise; Turkish grammar and reading lessons. There are, in addition to the foregoing volumes, in Mr Burritt's handwriting, the Geography of the heavens and Idiosyncrasies and affinities of different tongues.

The Forbes library at Northampton, Mass., this year has had the following exhibitions: 150 engravings, etc., of Cromwell and his time, lent by the Springfield city library; a large exhibition lent by the Helman-Taylor Co.; nine sent by the Library art club, namely, Sella's Caucasus, Canada's scenic gems, the Missouri Pacific railway and Iron Mountain route, the Southern Pacific railway's set of photographs of Texas and Japan, the club's sets on Florence, Rome, Siena, Nuremberg, and Oxford. Also from its own stores 283 carbon photographs after pictures in the Munich gallery; 100 rep-

resentations of Greek sculpture from Brunn's *Denkmäler*; 100 plates taken by the Berlin Photographic Co. after Burne-Jones paintings; colored plates of art objects in the Reiche Capelle of the Royal residenz in Munich; two Japanese panoramas, 55 feet long; and plates of colonial houses and furniture.

The library building of Southington, Conn., to cost \$10,000, the outcome of the gift of \$5000 from L. V. Walkley, and the appropriation by the town of a similar sum, is now well under way. Wilson Potter of New York is the architect, and Wooding & Co., of Wallingford, Conn., have the contract. The library (1300v.) was cataloged and classified by the Decimal system, organized and opened July, 1900, under the direction of Grace Miller of the catalog department of the city library of Springfield, Mass., with the assistance of the librarian elect, Mrs L. V. Sloper, under whose charge it has increased in size and usefulness.

The reference library of the Central high school, Springfield, Mass., of 1000v., has been cataloged and classified by the Expansive system by Ida M. Taylor, of the catalog department of the Springfield city library. Edith M. Hawkes, a graduate of the school and of Smith college, 1895, fills the office of librarian, together with that of principal's secretary, which she has held for four years.

Central Atlantic

Andrew Carnegie has given \$500,000 to Glasgow, Scotland, with which to establish district libraries.

The cornerstone of a new public library of Washington, D. C., was laid without ceremony April 24.

Martin M. Post has been appointed librarian of Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., in place of M. G. Dodge, who goes to Leland Stanford.

Margaret Windeyer, New York state library school, '99, has resigned her position as librarian of Wells college, Aurora, N. Y., and returned to Australia to engage in library work.

At the sale of the library of the late Thomas J. McKee in New York, a first-folio edition of Shakespeare was sold for \$850, and Robert Burns' own set of Shakespeare in eight volumes for \$880.

W. A. Bardwell, librarian of the Brooklyn library on Montague st., has been appointed assistant librarian of the Brooklyn public library system. Mr Bardwell has been connected with the Brooklyn library for many years.

The bill which permits New York city to accept the \$5,200,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie for a free library system was signed by Gov. Odell. The bill authorizes the city to purchase, erect, and maintain libraries, also to enter into contract with Mr Carnegie to accept his gift under the conditions named by him.

At the annual meeting of the New York library club, held in May, the following officers were elected for the year: President, Dr Henry M. Leipziger of the Aguilar free library; vice-president, Rev. Joseph H. McMahon of the Cathedral library; secretary, Elizabeth Foote of the New York public library; treasurer, Teresa Hitchler of the Brooklyn public library.

William Franklin Koopman, librarian of the Maryland diocesan library in Baltimore, died in Boston, Mass., April 25, 1901, of meningitis, after a brief illness. The deceased was born in Freeport, Maine, Feb. 4, 1877. He was the youngest son of Charles Frederick Koopman, of West Roxbury, Mass., and a brother of H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown university. He was graduated at the Roxbury Latin school, 1895, and at Brown university, 1899. Since the latter date he had been librarian of the Maryland diocesan library, where his work had given marked satisfaction. He was a young man of fine scholarship and high promise as well as noble and attractive character.

The American Sunday-school union of Philadelphia is interesting itself in libraries for rural districts.

Millions of dollars, says a represent-

ative of the union, have been given in the past year to provide libraries for some of the largest and richest cities of our country. The country districts are far more destitute of literature, and generally quite unable to purchase it. The American Sunday-school union conducts its publication work, not for money-making, but for the widest usefulness, and proposes that appeals be made to enable the society to distribute its literature in larger amounts and at lower rates to the needy. Foremost among the needs are:

Circulating libraries for rural townships.—Appeals come for 1000 libraries, which could be wisely placed in 1000 rural communities in the southern states. These would cost from \$10 to \$50 each. As many more such libraries could be wisely used in rural communities in the southwestern and western states and on the Pacific coast.

Religious reading for prisons.—There are over 1,000,000 of "dependent and delinquent persons" in the United States.

Helps for the study of the Bible for the adult immigrants.—Foreigners coming to our country, and the new Spanish populations in Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines, call for special religious publications.

Bibles and religious reading for homes.—The union's missionaries could supply 100,000 non-churchgoing families with a Testament or Bible.

At least \$20,000 a year is required to meet the ordinary calls, and \$50,000 for supplying circulating libraries in rural districts. The present income is totally inadequate for the work proposed.

Central

Daniel S. Marvin has given property valued at \$6500 to Shelby, Ohio, for a public library.

Mrs Emma L. Mahin has been elected librarian of the new Musser library at Muscatine, Iowa.

The Michigan legislature has authorized Detroit to issue \$1,000,000 bonds to erect a library building.

Janesville, Wis., has received \$10,000 from the will of the late F. S. Eldred for a public library building.

Dr J. P. MacLean has resigned his position as librarian of the Western Reserve historical society at Cleveland.

Lafayette (Ind.) public library has received a gift of property valued at \$15,000 from Mrs Robert R. Hitt of Illinois.

Delray, Mich., has received property to the value of \$15,000 for a public library from the Solvay Process Co. doing business there.

Cornelia Marvin, of the Wisconsin library commission, is traveling in the east on an inspection tour among the principal library centers.

The children's department of the Toledo (Ohio) public library has adopted the color scheme to call attention to the different classes of books.

The John Crerar library of Chicago has secured full rights to use the lake front for the new building, and plans will be pushed at once toward its erection.

The Chicago public library has begun the issue of special bulletins for special occasions. The first bulletin was issued May 1, on Memorial day and patriotism.

Annie McNeil, for three years librarian of the Milwaukee normal school, has resigned her position to become librarian of the State department of education. Delia Ovitz will succeed Miss McNeil at Milwaukee.

The cornerstone of the Stewart library at Grinnell, Iowa, was laid with appropriate ceremonies May 9. The library will cost \$15,000, and is the gift of one of Grinnell's citizens, Joel Stewart. The Congregational church gave the site, and the citizens have contributed \$4000 for books.

Mary L. Weber, who has been the librarian of the Owatonna (Minn.) public library since its opening, has tendered her resignation, to take effect not later

than July 1. Miss Weber will spend a year in travel and study. Rosabel Sperry, who has been the assistant librarian, is elected to fill the vacancy.

The Morrison-Reeves library at Richmond, Ind., reports a most satisfactory and encouraging first year in the children's room. This was fitted up by donations from friends, has open access to all books except fiction, and allows two books, one non-fiction, to be taken at one time. The classroom for the schools has been an unqualified success, and is bringing children into library patrons.

The Peru (Ind.) public library observed Decoration day by sending invitations to the different G. A. R. posts to visit the library. The library was decorated with pictures of men prominent in the civil war, and with attractive Lincoln bulletins. Historical flags and relics loaned for the occasion were displayed. Plants and flowers were in place, books, periodicals, and poems relating to the war were on the tables. The event was a great success.

South

Rutherford P. Hayes, formerly library commissioner of Ohio, and later in business in Chicago, has taken up his residence on a farm near Asheville, N. C.

Margaret Tyacke of Medford, Mass., a graduate of Boston university, and an apprentice of the Medford public library, has been engaged to classify and catalog the new Carnegie library at Fort Worth, Tex.

Miss Wallace, librarian of Carnegie library, Atlanta, in her annual report says: During the year past 12,650v. have been classified and catalogued in this department. The work has been done by one technically trained person, with the assistance of the apprentice class (4), whose labor was compensated after April 1, 1900, at the rate of 15 cents per hour for cataloguing, and 10 cents per hour for other clerical work. The entire cost of clerical work and mechanical appliances was \$1993.90,

showing an average cost of 15 cents per volume.

In the future this cost may be reduced by the use of printed catalog cards for the new and copyright books, which we may be able to secure through the Publishing section of the American Library Association at an approximate cost of 5 cents per title, and 1 cent for duplicates.

West.

The public library at Colorado Springs, Col., has by direction of the county commissioners instituted a system of six traveling libraries for towns throughout El Paso county, Col.

Pacific Coast

Melvin G. Dodge, for several years librarian of Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., has been elected librarian of Leland Stanford university at a salary of \$5000 a year.

The Los Angeles public library has issued certificates to its thirteenth training class. Out of a class of six, four will be graduated and three will take service with the library.

Foreign

La Bibliofilia, the organ of Italian bookworms, gives an account of the "smallest library in the world." It is the property of a mining engineer named Salomoni, a noted bibliophilist. It is not "small" in the number, but only in the size of its contents, for his library contains nearly 1500v. There was a rage in Holland in the 18th century for the collection of "Lilliput editions," as they were then called, and as the demand brought about the production, the Dutch printing presses issued a considerable quantity of tiny volumes. Hence the greater portion of Signor Salomoni's collection is supplied from the old printers of Leyden, The Hague, Amsterdam, and other Dutch towns. The most ancient of his minute volumes, however, is a fine specimen of 16th century printing. It is smaller in size than an ordinary postage stamp, but has 160 pages, and is four millimeters in thickness.

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 The Zadoc Long Free Library, Buckfield, Me.,
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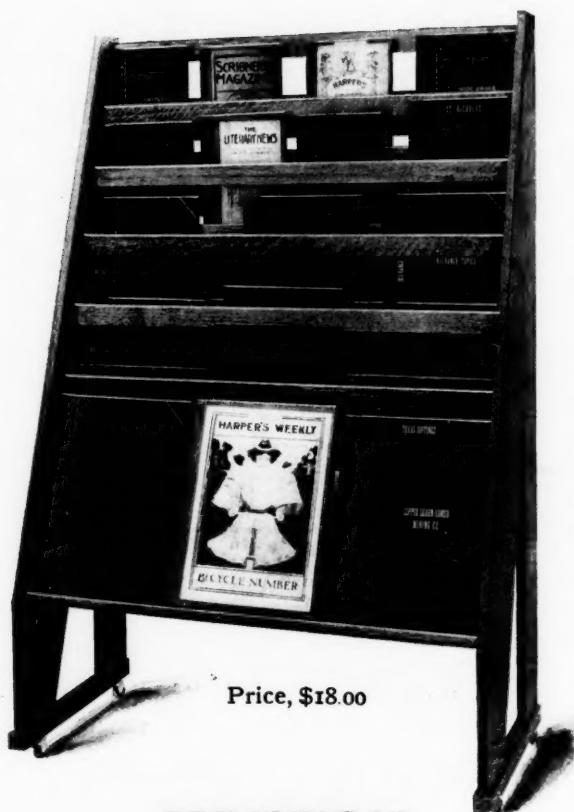
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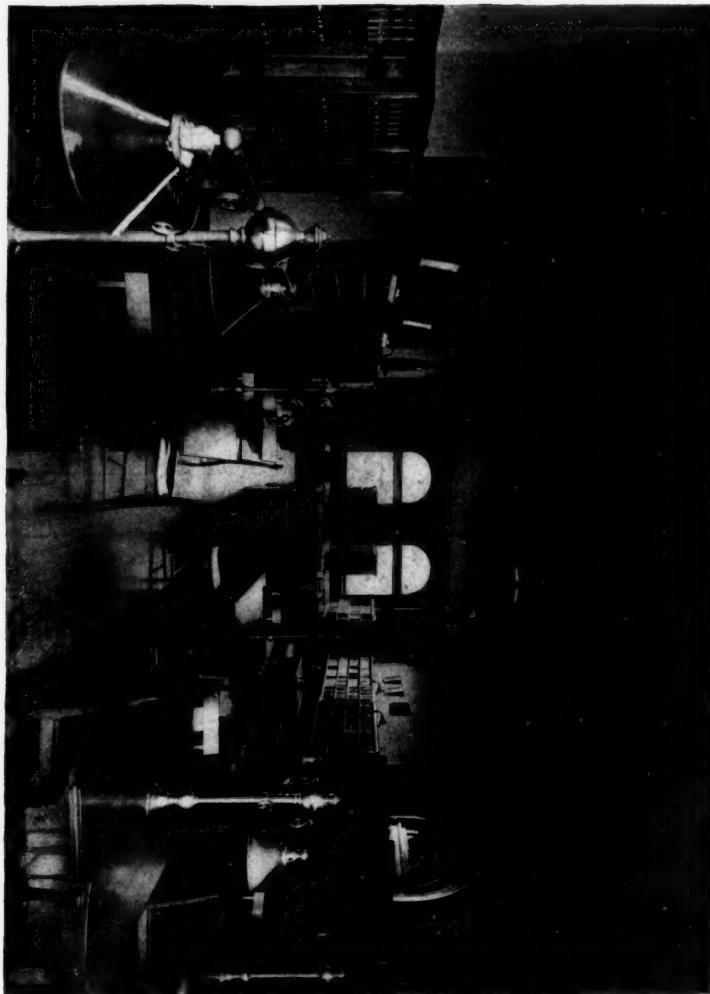
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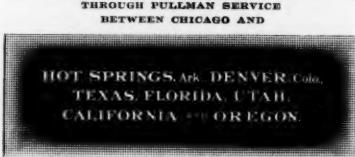
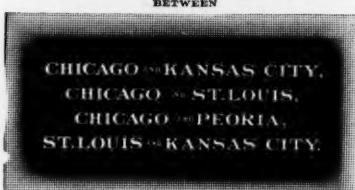
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